[illegible] Time and [illegible] Steam Boats, and Dak, Places of Interest [illegible] and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,456—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
8th April	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES;

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)—Rs. 590
Bombay to Marseilles " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700, Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date. Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th "
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent [illegible] information for Travellers, and every [illegible] Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have [illegible] SUPPLIED [illegible] "Bombay [illegible] Cost [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay 7th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Deck Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th Apr. 1905,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 660

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soichch	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PUILLIGATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

[illegible] executed with care and promptitude.

[illegible] booked by a line of Steamers.

[illegible] BUSINESS undertaken.

[illegible] WM. HUTCHINSON [illegible] [illegible] ATION, [illegible]

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF English-made Woollen and Linen

HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT POONA;—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE."
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel [illegible]

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, [illegible] joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad [illegible] sores, goitre or Derbyshire [illegible] improves the general health, and quickly [illegible] long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever [illegible] and see that you get [illegible] unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations [illegible] manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle [illegible] bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" [illegible] on a red ground [illegible] of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. [illegible] piracy.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the [illegible] TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FAC[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING [illegible]

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with [illegible] in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a [illegible]

(Sd.) [illegible]

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON [illegible]

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great [illegible] EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my [illegible] burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass [illegible] Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going [illegible] Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good [illegible] short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the [illegible] make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced [illegible] that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out [illegible] arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. [illegible]

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, [illegible]

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX [illegible] TINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames [illegible] the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered [illegible] it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only [illegible] have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest [illegible]

(Sd.) [illegible]

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, Novem[illegible]

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace [illegible] effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD. [illegible]

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst [illegible]

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Appa[illegible] Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing [illegible] one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus [illegible] before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six [illegible] inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over [illegible] one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every [illegible] mending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL [illegible]

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER .... [illegible]
REFILLS for above........................ [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bom[illegible]

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGA[illegible] GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO [illegible] RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINA[illegible]

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). [illegible] GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES [illegible] SIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared [illegible] speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted [illegible] and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES [illegible]

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL [illegible] TILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality [illegible] Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

EASTER 1905.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CA[illegible]

25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.		
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	[illegible] years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
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33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment [illegible] Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000 [illegible]

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, [illegible] Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums [illegible] being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case [illegible] same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. [illegible]

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

[illegible]

R. F. AL[illegible]

[illegible]LIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

APRIL 8TH 1905 AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT

GIVEN BY

SIGNORINA TORCHI.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Solo........(Polonaise in E. Major) ...Weber.
SIGNOR G. SCRINZI.
2. Scena and Grand aria ....(Favorita)......................Donizetti.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
3. Song..................a { (Occhi Turchini) ....Denza.
b { (Serenata Medievale)..Tosti.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
4. Violin Solo ....(Legende)......................C. Bohm.
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
5. Faust................(Jewel Song) ....Gounod.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.

INTERVAL.

6. Piano Solo ....(Nocturne of 48 No. 1.)....Chopin.
7. Cavatina ....(Barber of Seville) ....Rossini.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
8. Piano Solo.........(Caprice espagnol.) ....Moszkowski.
SIGNOR G. SCRINZI.
9. Song ....a { (Nymphes et Sylvains)...Bemberg.
b { (Ave Maria (Intermezzo).Mascagni.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
10. Valse ....(Paris)................................Arditi.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.

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PLAN NOW OPEN AT

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THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the [illegible] April carries 6 Passengers, Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROME" the same Fare. Carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

NOTICE.

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS CO., LD. DELHI

INVITES DEALERS in METALLIC SHEETS to furnish their list and quotations for sheets of Brass, Copper, Alluminium, Yellow metal, German silver, and Tin plates of various gauges and dimensions. The requirement will be one ton a month.

Also require mechanics to work press plant.

Apply to

KISHUN CHUND,
Managing Director.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of condemned and obsolete Railway STORES and MATERIAL, Wrought and Cast Iron and Steel Scrap, Rail pieces, 3 Traversers (1 of 12' by 6' and 2 of 15' by 6') will be held at the Company's Store Depot at Nagpur on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1905, at 7 A. M.

By order of the Agent,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Calcutta, 4th April 1905.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

BAHUR MASON ASKER MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan.
HARRIET FIRTH (wife of J. G. FIRTH), late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
FAIZULLABHOY TYABALLY, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.
DOMINIC MANOEL MURZELLO, late of Dadur Christian Inhabitant.
HUGH MONIE, late Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
JAMES ALFRED Durning, late Apothecary Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Manmad.
MICHAEL FERNANDES, late Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Igatpuri.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 23rd March, 1905.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..................Rs. 12
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GRAND CYCLE SPORTS.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th April.

CHAMPIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA will take part.

Admission Re. 1 each day.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

[illegible] Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903, respectively.
[illegible] Rates of Exchange.
[illegible] Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of [illegible], and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels [illegible] Week.
[illegible]
[illegible] Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
[illegible] Copy ....Annas 4.
[illegible] Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

[illegible] NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers [illegible] the [illegible], every Evening [illegible] of a [illegible] of ONE [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY the 10th April, 1905 at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1904.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Sassoon J. David who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th April 1905 to 24th April, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1905.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY the 19th April, 1905, at 3-30 P.M., and not at the hour previously notified.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 7th April 1905.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 per Share, free of Income-Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1904 has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 7-9 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 17th April, 1905 to the Shareholders whose names Stand on the Register of Shares this day.

SABAPATHY, BYRAMJEE & ALEXANDER,
Secretaries and Agent

Bombay, 5th April 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on Monday the 17th April, 1905 for the undermentioned supplies for the period ending 31st August 1905.

	Amount to be deposited with Tender. Rs.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender. Rs.
(A) Shipchandlers Stores	750	750
(B) Miscellaneous Stores	500	500
(C) Hardware	300	300

2 Forms of Tenders, Contracts and Specifications &c. can be had on payment of Rs. 11-1 for each of the supplies above referred to, from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3 Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (A, B, C,) and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the date above mentioned.

4 The Deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderers will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the contract deposits.

5 A further deposit as shown above, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

6 The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office Chinchpogly, 7th March 1905.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arther.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.............................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances [illegible] under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. [illegible] Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. B. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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and free rations.

Applicants for the post must:—

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Apply personally with copies of testimonials to
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FOR keeping the Skin soft, cool, and free from all irritation there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP Easiest and Silkiest of Lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. A perfect Soap for Children and for Shaving.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley*

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln. England.

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ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

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Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAMBOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
OF INTERIOR AND COAST.

[illegible] lifting heavy rolls of goods; the house-keepers in the house, with their thousand-and-one duties crowding upon them; the women in the rush and bustle of business life—is it any wonder that they get tired? Is it any wonder that aching backs tell the story of sick kidneys?

The kidneys were never intended to stand hard strains. When they have more work forced upon them than they can take care of, backache comes, and lame back, headaches rheumatism, irritable, nervous feelings, and distressing urinary troubles. And after awhile, if help isn't sent to the suffering kidneys Diabetes, Dropsy, or the dreaded Bright's Disease develops.

But there is a cure for every form of kidney trouble a sure, never-failing cure—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—the one remedy that is absolutely certain; the one remedy that is for the kidneys and bladder ONLY and that does not purge the bowels.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years; we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W, England.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

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CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 6.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-8	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3-16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 7-16	= — 3-8
2 months hence	25 5-16	= — 3-8
Spot in New York	56	= — 7-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	....	= ....
New York Demand	4·86 3-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
" " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000 for South America.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 tone quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·32 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000. Futures closed quiet.

April-May 4·14 —1	May-June 4·16 —1	June-July 4·18 —1
July-Aug. 4·19 —1	Aug.-Sept. 4·20 —1	Sep.-Oct. 4·21 unchgd
Oct.-Nov. 4·21 —1	Nov.-Dec. 4·22 unchgd	Dec.-Jan. 4·23 unchgd

Receipts at U S Ports	34,000 bales
Do. last year	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 "
Do. do Continent	23,600 "
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	8·05 — 10
Futures, month of July	7·54—7 *
Do. do. December	7·76—7 *

* Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·41—8
Do. do. October	7·53—7
Tone at close	Irregular

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 6th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	12,186 bales
Wheat	40,426 cwts.
Linseed	17,267 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,969 "
Gingellyseed	1,181 "
Poppyseed	1,332 "
Groundnuts	412 "
Castorseed	491 "
Rice	5,551 "
Myrabollams	5,678 "
Cottonseed	6,877 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,200 "
Joowar	18,162 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, April 7.

COTTON.

SINCE we last wrote there has been little change to report in the American markets until this morning. The fluctuations in futures were very slight varying only 2 to 3 points a day, while spot cotton remained unchanged in New York at 8·15. This morning, however, there is a drop of 10 points in spot and 7 points in futures. In Liverpool, there has been little or no appreciable change and spots continued steady at 4·28d. until to-day, when a rise of 4 points is quoted. Manchester has ruled as firm as ever. The sales in Liverpool have been on a smaller scale this week, and the receipts at the U. S. ports much heavier, yet, notwithstanding these two incentives to a decline, the markets all round have ruled fairly steady, and the variations in values, as stated above, have been small. We still maintain the opinion, we expressed more than a month ago, that cotton in the neighbourhood of 4d. is not dear, and suits the trade, and we see no cause at present for a decline in prices. On the contrary, the conditions point rather to an advance with the trade in its present flourishing condition, and it is only the fact of this season's crop being such an enormous one that tends to keep prices at their present level. With regard to the new crop there are no reliable reports yet to hand of the acreage sown, &c., but the weather conditions lately have been unsatisfactory, and heavy rain is reported in some of the cotton States.

The following are the daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail left :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
March 31st	4·28	8·15
April 1st	4·28	8·15
" 3rd	4·28	8·15
" 4th	4·28	8·15
" 5th	4·28	8·15
" 6th	4·32	8·05

The following are daily quotations for futures, in Liverpool, and New York, for the months named :—

	Liverpool.		New York.	
March 31st	4·13	March-April	Not quoted	
April 1st	4·10	April-May	7·81	July
" 3rd	4·14	"	7·57	"
" 4th	4·12	"	7·59	"
" 5th	4·15	"	7·62	"
" 6th	4·14	"	7·64	"

The local market has been quiet during the interval, and on completion of deliveries against March contracts, quotations were lowered all round. M. G. Bengals and Sind were quoted Rs. 5 [illegible] [illegible] exporters both to Europe and Japan have shown more disposition to operate, and have bought Khandeish and M. G. Sind for this month's delivery. In ready cotton fine M. G. Broach has been in demand, and Nagpur descriptions continue to fetch the high prices asked. High class Bengals and Oomras are also enquired for. Mills have been buying quietly since we last wrote, but as many of them have stocks, owing to deliveries against previous contracts, their purchases are mostly restricted to the qualities required for immediate use. If sellers would only be prepared to give way a little more and meet buyers, there should be a good business done in the near future, as there are indications that the Continents would be willing to buy East Indians freely at a reduction of 1-8d. to 3-16d. on the present prices asked.

During the week quotations for new crop, delivery next year, have declined, but there is practically nothing doing in the "Satta" markets and quotations to-day are nominally Rs 212 to Rs. 213 for good M. G. Broach delivery 25th March 1906 and Rs. 172 for F. G. Bengals, delivery 25th January 1906.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	79,573
Receipts from 1st Oct to 6th April.	1,701,479
Shipments for week to Europe	26,280
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	61,183
Total	87,436

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th April.	
Europe	233,257
Japan	394,627
China	17,695
Coast Ports	19,111
Total	664,690

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	1,582
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	18,391

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales 8,000 bales.
Imports 13,000 "

Apl.-May 4·11 —3	May-June 4·13 —3	June-July 4·15 —3
July-Aug. 4·16 —3	Aug.-Sept. 4·17 —3	Sept.-Oct. 4·18 —3
Oct.-Nov 4·18 —3	Nov-Dec. 4·19 —3	Dec-Jan. 4·20 —3

COTTON.—The market closes steady with a better enquiry from exporters and mills for ready and forward, but there are few sellers of the latter.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	164	152	...	25 April
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	170	160	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	169	159	...	
Oomrawatee (deropta) (M.-G.)	177	171	...	
Khandeish do.	...	167	161	
Jalgaon do.	...	169	163	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	177	171	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	187	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	200	197	191	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	194	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	183	Do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has ruled quiet but steady and rates have fluctuated but slightly during the interval. The business passing is moderate.

RAPESEED has also been quiet but steady with little doing, and the market closes quiet at the quotations given below.

POPPYSEED.—The market has been firmer and prices have again advanced slightly during the week, the closing quotation being Rs 7-2 per cwt.

CASTORSEED has been quiet but steady with a small business doing, and rates are unchanged.

GINGELLYSEED.—Stocks are almost exhausted, and arrivals on a small scale. The market has ruled quiet during the past week with a small business doing, and rates are practically unchanged.

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet since we last wrote, and prices are almost unchanged.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	79,573 bales
Wheat	155,495 cwts
Linseed	125,913 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	23,919 "
Gingellyseed	17,825 "
Poppyseed	4,108 "
Groundnuts	8,255 "
Castorseed	10,185 "
Rice	97,832 "
Myrabollams	23,158 "
Cottonseed	73,104 "
Mowraseed	78 "
Gram	12,263 "
Joowar	110,154 "
Maize	nil.

		Rs	a	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.				
Ready	...	6	6	6
Forward Apl.-May Suttah	...	6	11	0
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	5	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	...	6	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.				
Ready	Old...	7	2	0
Forward -May	New...	7	4	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.				
Ready	...	27	8	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone dull				
Yellow Hingenghat	...	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet,				
White Delhi ready	...	4	7	0
Do. Do	May	4	6	6

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled very quiet during the past week. For ready, Antwerp has been done at 14s. and Hull at 13s. to 13s. 6d. In forward business some lots were done at the beginning of the week at 14s. for May, and since then 13s. 6d, to 14s. has been done for June.

The following fixtures are reported.

S. S. "Yola" at 15s. for manganese ore, 13s. 6d. Seeds and measurement April loading.

S. S. "Hartlepool" at 14s. p. p. April loading.

S. S. "Marwari" at 14s. p. p. April loading.

S. S. "Melbourne" at 13s. 6d. net. one Mediterranean port, April loading.

The market closes quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	6th	April	6	do
Bank of Bengal do	6th	do	6	do
Bank of Madras do	3rd	do	7	do

MONEY.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st April as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	13,53,839	Increase
Other Deposits	"	42,87,972	do.
Sundries		43,920	do.
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs	9,26,407	do.
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	34,909	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	8,48,788	do.
Loans, do.	"	10,31,793	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased ..	"	15,43,704	do.
Balance with other Banks ...	"	84,848	Decrease
Sundries	"	24,143	Increase
Cash	"	5,55,230	do.

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash Balance is 5 1-2 lakhs up and at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank on Thursday, the Bank rate was reduced by 1 per cent, and now stands at 6 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 90 lakhs up, and the rate has also been lowered 1 per cent to 6 per cent per annum. The Bank of Madras Cash Balance is 19 1-2 lakhs up and the Bank rate down 1 per cent, now standing at 7 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 76·79 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday 60 lakhs was put up for tender of which amount 46·70 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 13·30 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 45 per cent. The quotations remain unchanged from last week. For next week the amount advertised for sale is reduced to 50 lakhs. During the past week an extra allotment of 2·30 lakhs bills on Madras at 1s. 4 1/32d., was advised, and to-day a small extra of ·40 lakh bills on Calcutta at the same rate.

The mail of the 24th March brings £160,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,00,000
Bombay	"	26,30,000
Madras	"	17,40,000
Total...	Rs.	53,70,000

The mail of the 31st March brings £110,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and also £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	34,40,000
Bombay	"	25,50,000
Madras	"	2,70,000
Total...	Rs.	62,60,000

The mail of the 7th April brings £210,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £7,000 silver for Hongkong and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	40,50,000
Bombay	"	4,50,000
Madras	"	4,40,000
Total...	Rs.	49,40,000

EXCHANGE.

The Secretary of State sold the 60 lakhs Council drafts offered on Wednesday at 1s 4d demand and 1s 4 1-32d. T. T. these rates being the same as last week.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady and some T. T. has been done ready in one bank only at 1s 4d [illegible] quote [illegible] and 6 months' D.A. 1s 4 1-32d. ready and forward 3 months' sight francs 169 3-4 to 170 and 3 months' sight marks 139.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4d,
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		136
Shanghai	30	do	do	186
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2 to 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The general tone of the Rupee paper market during the interval has been firmer, and rates have advanced on last week's closing quotations. Both the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay have again this week reduced their minimum rates for advances on the security of Government paper by 1 per cent, the Bank rates now standing at 6 per cent per annum, and cheaper money has had its effect on the market. Calcutta too has ruled firmer during the week, and altogether a healthier tone has been prevalent. The fluctuations since we last wrote have been between Rs. 98-8 and Rs. 99-2 and the market closes quiet this evening at the undermentioned rates :—

3 1-2 per cent, cash		98-14	
3 1-2 per cent, 1st May		98-14	
3 per cent, ready		87-8-0	
	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	104	6
4 per cent " "	... 1930	105	0
4 per cent " "	... 1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	... 1964	105	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1934	104	8
4 per cent " "	... 1943	104	8
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	120	
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	117	
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	... 1959	103	8
4 per cent " "	... 1964	103	12

BULLION.

There has been a further drop in prices, since the mail left, in sympathy with the fall in London rates. The London market is reported quiet in the absence of immediate buyers. We quote as follows at the close :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Do, Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	65	5	0
Do, 1st settlement	65	3	0
Do, 2nd do.	64	5	0

PIECE GOODS.

During the past week there is little of importance to report in this market, which has ruled quiet with prices unchanged. The all round demand anticipated has so far not been realized, and there is no enquiry for forward delivery owing to the reason mentioned in our last report.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China, since we last wrote :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	60,000	45 000	4,000
Hong Kong	33,000	25,000	2,500
	93,000	70,000	6,500
	163,000		

The local market is quiet but steady, and quotations remain unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS. The market is steady and dealers are anxious to buy near shipments, but bass their offers too low.

IRON AND STEEL are quiet and we hear of very little business doing.

SPELTER AND PIGLEAD. The market is dull with little or nothing doing.

QUICKSILVER is quiet and unchanged.

COALS.

The market has been comparatively quiet during the week, but the tendency is towards a better feeling. English Coal has been in some demand, and we hear of a sale of a lot of 2,000 tons; Yorkshire at Rs. 13, while resales of about 1,000 tons Cardiff, April shipment, fetched Rs. 16-8 per ton alongside. In Bengal Coal a better demand has sprung up, and sales have been made of Seebpore at Rs. 11-6 and Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 10-12 April-May shipment and Deshergur at Rs. 11-8 for April. Sellers of Bengal Coal are not anxious to operate at present prices in consequence of scarcity of tonnage.

The following are the receipts into Bombay for March this year and last year.

			March 1904	March 1905
			Tons.	Tons.
Bengal	...	...	68,461	84,247
English	...	...	22,712	6,762
Japanese	...	...	......	5,057
Australian	...	...	4,255	2,684
Tons.			95,428	98,750

SHARES.

The market is unchanged, but steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,327½. Commercials are unchanged at Rs. 40. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 540. Berars are quiet at Rs. 512 1/2 Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 146½. French Press have changed hands at and about Rs. 510, In Mill shares, Alliance are quiet at Rs. 175. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have changed hands at Rs. 535. Central Indias are in demand at Rs. 1,800. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 770. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 505 Colaba Land in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 650 to Rs. 652 1/2 and later on they are quiet at Rs. 612 1/2. A number of Coorla Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 742 1/2 during the week, and lately they have improved to Rs. 750. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 785. Davids have declined to Rs. 340. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 300. Framji Petits have improved to Rs 1,005 Hindustan have declined to Rs 625. Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs 490. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 147 1/2, Indian Manufacturing Company are quiet at Rs 740. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs 410. Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 152 1-2 and are steady at the rate. Jeevraj Baloo have declined to Rs. 420. Jubilee are quiet at Rs. 440, Khatau Makanji are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 485. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 102. Lakhmidas have changed hands at and about Rs. 465 to Rs. 467 1-2. Manockji Petits after touching Rs. 2,455 have again improved to Rs. 2,490. Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 2,180, Sholapurs have changed hands at Rs 2,525, Queen have ruled at and about Rs. 800, Ripon are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 765 in the beginning of the week and later on they were weak at Rs. 760, Sassoon Spinning have advanced to Rs. 950. Transactions in Southern Marathas are reported at Rs 200. Standards after touching Rs 700 have again declined to Rs. 660. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 1,210. Sassoon Silk have changed hands at Rs. 575. Western Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 580. Kohinoors have changed hands from Rs. 595 to Rs. 600. Luxmi Cotton are weak at Rs. 1,200. Ahmedabad Advance have changed hands at Rs. 650. Textiles at Rs. 1,400 C. D. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 293, Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 8,200, and quarter shares at Rs 2,100 and are steady at the rates, Badham Piles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 162, Bombay Flours are weak at Rs. 725, Delhi Flours have declined to Rs. 170. Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 248. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 138. Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs. 142 and are steady at the rate. Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 41. Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 440, and gradually improved to Rs. 450. Soundy have changed hands at Rs. 25. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 625. Thackers are in demand at Rs. 205. Bombay Telephones have improved to Rs. 29 3/9 X D. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 506. Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 397 1/2. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	[illegible]
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3/16
Bar Silver	25 7/16

Amount has been withdrawn from the Bank of England about £175,000 for South America.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion, £38,700,000 Decrease £1,100,000
Public Deposits, £12,800,000 Decrease £5,500,000
Other Deposits, £41,100,000 Decrease £300,000
Govt. Securities, £15,400,000 Decrease £200,000
Other Securities, £25,630,000 Decrease £4,800,000
Notes and Gold, £28,400,000 Decrease £1,800,000
The Banks Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Fifty Years' Railway Statistics.—One of the questions which has been agitating the railway world recently has been the need for more exhaustive statistics regarding railway companies. There is little doubt that a reliable compilation of statistics affecting the principal railway companies would be welcome by every thinking investor. The groundwork of such a compilation has been substantially laid in the new edition for 1905 of Bradshaw's Railway Manual. The Manual has been published for so many years (as a matter of fact it is well over half a century) that the editor has had a unique opportunity to obtain statistics covering a lengthy period of years. From the form in which these have been prepared it is possible for the investor and others interested in railways to see at a glance the progress made by any of the great British railway companies for the past fifty years. In other respects the Manual has been thoroughly overhauled and although it has been [illegible] to confine the mass of detail to not more than 500 pages the book may be said to contain a greater fund of information regarding the [illegible] and working of railways all over the world than any other similar book. [illegible]

The charge [illegible]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HOUSE—GOODFELLOW—Feb 4, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, A E House, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, his Majesty's ship Sirius, seventh son of the late Mr C W House, of Alverstoke parish, Hants, to Ellen, second daughter of Mrs H S Goodfellow, of Shanghai.

COBBOLD—ECKSTEIN—March 7, at St Mary-le-Strand, Major R P Cobbold to Minnie Diana, widow of the late H Eckstein.

MACPHERSON—THORNLEY—March 21, at St Andrew's Church, Marylebone, J S Macpherson, C M G, to Vera Beatrice, daughter of the late N Thornley, M L C.

MASON—ROSS-INNES—August 25, 1904, at St Barnabas Church, Middleburg, Cape Colony, Capt S Mason, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Annie Ross-Innes.

DEATHS.

ALFORD—March 18, at The Boltons, South Kensington, Sir E F Alford, Knt, late of Shanghai, son of the late Bishop of Victoria, aged 54.

BURTON—March 14, in London, A de S Burton, Captain 125th Napier's Rifles, Indian Army, son of the late General E F Burton, Hambrook House, Charlton-Kings, aged 34.

BLOUNT—March 14, at Imberhorne, East Grinstead, Sussex, Sir E Blount, K C B, late of Rue de Courcelles, Paris, aged 95.

CABEL—March 19, Col W Cabell, of Peaks, Harpford, Ottery St Mary, East Devon, aged 72.

FOX—March 18, at Ramsgate, Capt J H Fox, R E.

GARRATT—March 10, at Private Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, R S Garratt, formerly of the Honourable East India Company's service, aged 83.

MORSHEAD—March 17, at Forest Lodge, Binfield, Sir W Morshead, Bart, aged 80.

SADLER—March 14, at Exeter, Col A Sadler, M V O, late Army Ordnance Dept, aged 62.

SHAW STEWART—March 14, at [illegible], Jane Catherine, daughter of Sir M Shaw Stewart, sixth bart, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MACWHIRTER—McRAE—March 27, at All Saints Church, Shillong, by the Rev C G Stokoe, Dudley Macwhirter, only son of Mrs Balfour of Parbatipore, Sylhet, to Jessie McRae, daughter of Colonel H N McRae, C B, A-D-C, of Shillong, Assam.

"PULMOTONES."

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Strychnine "

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m., High water 0-53m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-57m. 7-25a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Concert by Signorina Torchi, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m, Sun sets, 6h. 15m, High water, 1-22m., 2-4a. Low water, 7-28m., 7-58a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Senior class will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Sunday at 8-15 a.m. and will be conducted by Prof Bhulabhai J. Desai M.A., LL.B. The Junior class will meet the same day and hour and will conduct by Prof N. G. Welinker M.A., LL.B., in the Bhuleshwar School above Bhuleshwar market.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. A. Sowder, Chief Officer of the steamship Naseri, at present lying in the stream, has reported to the police the theft of a small tin cash box containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 710, from his cabin on Wednesday night last. The box also contained a mate's certificate and other papers, which are of value to the complainant only.

HOW HE QUIETED THEM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. Sorinzi appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by one Atmaram Narayen, a Hindu student, charging him with causing hurt. The evidence showed that on the 20th March last, the complainant and several other lads were crying out "Bo, Bo" near accused's bungalow at Gowalia Tank Road, it being a Holi holiday. With a view of making them quiet, Mr. Sorinzi hurled a stone at them, which hit the complainant on his head, causing a wound. The complainant had to go to a hospital, where the wound was dressed. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

A MARWAREE DUPED BY POLICEMEN.

ALLEGED HARBOURING A DACOIT.

AT, the High Court on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of an appeal in a case against Aliyarkha walad Ahmedkha, a police constable, who was convicted by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in February last, of forgery of a warrant of arrest, purporting to have been made by a public servant in his official capacity, and of extortion, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The appellant, accused No. 1, and Shaik Amir walad Banemiya, accused No. 2, were police constables, of whom No. 2 was the senior, who had been stationed for some time at the same police post in the city of Nasik. About the end of last May, they were transferred to the police post of Karanjali in the Peint Taluka. At a distance of three or four miles was a village called Ushali, made up of a number of detached hamlets. In one of these hamlets there lived the only shopkeeper of the village, a Marwaree named Lakshmon Chotumal. On the night of the 15th June last, the two accused went together to the Marwaree's house, said they had to arrest him for harbouring a notorious dacoit named Appia, and they bullied him into paying them fourteen rupees on the spot and promising six rupees more, in order to avoid arrest. To give an air of reality to the performance, one of the accused produced and read out what was called a warrant. This paper was beyond doubt a forgery, and it was not pretended by either of the accused that it was anything but a forgery. It appeared to be in the handwriting of accused No. 1, for the writing closely resembled his. Before Mr. Murphy, who originally tried this case, he admitted that he had written the report, though not the endorsement. In the Sessions Court, he said he was coerced into making this statement, but the Sessions Judge thought he was a man of unusual intelligence for a person in his class of life, and not the kind of man to be easily imposed upon. The writing showed that the endorsement was in all probability written by the same hand as the report. At first the whole story, Mr. Heaton remarked, sounded incredible, for the fraud on the Marwaree was "in itself rather ridiculous and was perpetrated, in the presence of the police patel and several other persons, on a Marwaree, one of a class not supposed to be easily cheated. The inherent incredibility of the story was, however, dissipated by local circumstances. The facts were deposed to by the victimised Marwaree, the police patel, and by another witness. The proof of the main facts did not depend on this evidence alone. The Marwaree was not long in realising that he had been the victim of a trick, and he gave a written petition to the patel, and he sent a written petition to Mr. Murphy. There was more remarkable corroboration even than this. Accused No. 2, for some reason, decided to denounce the affair. In his patrol book, and in a report which he sent to the District Superintendent of Police, he gave an account of the matter substantially the same as that given by the witnesses. On the evidence, Mr. Heaton had no doubt that both the accused went together to the village, that the so called warrant was produced and read, and that the Marwaree was induced to pay Rs. 14 on the spot and to promise six rupees more. Mr. Heaton held it was conclusively proved that the two accused went together in pursuance of a common object to the Marwaree, and jointly coerced him into giving money in order to avoid the arrest which they threatened. Accused No. 1, the appellant, was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years; and accused No. 2 for three years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap [illegible] to use [illegible] Lady [illegible] says [illegible] MILK [illegible]

THE Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible] presided [illegible] sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A VALUABLE SECURITY.

Bhola Showmangal, a Pardesi [illegible], was charged with abetting, on 31st August last, a woman who called herself Amirbi, widow of [illegible] Baratikhan, in forging a valuable security, purporting to be the mortgage-deed of a property in DeLisle Road, belonging to the said [illegible], and executed in favour of one Bhola [illegible] of presenting such forged document [illegible] registration, in the office of the Registrar [illegible]. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed [illegible] Unwala and Pherozshaw, appeared [illegible] Mr. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. [illegible] defended the accused.

His Lordship, in summing up [illegible] it was the story for the prosecution [illegible] No. 1" was the widow of Amir[illegible] Secretariat, who died in [illegible] jury to say whether on the evidence [illegible] this was the fact or not. She said [illegible] married to the man Amirkhan [illegible] had been said that this was a very [illegible] in the case; but how it came to be [illegible] in a criminal charge, he failed [illegible] "Amirbi No. 1" had filed a suit [illegible] to recover possession of the property [illegible] deeds pertaining to it; if any one [illegible] it was to prove that Amirbi was [illegible] Amirkhan, as she had claimed [illegible] Sakinabu's interest, because she was [illegible] in the suit. She was alleged, according to the [illegible] for the plaintiff, to have surreptitiously [illegible] title-deeds, and laid a claim to the property [illegible] she averred Amirkhan possessed as her [illegible] or nominee. These title-deeds, which were the subject-matter of the suit, were by a [illegible] deposited with Mr. Jehangir B. Patel [illegible] pending the disposal of the suit, or [illegible] ther order of the Court. Now, according to Mr. Patel's evidence, no one had come to [illegible] tion of the deeds since the 15th August, when their possession was given to him. The [illegible] tion by any person to him for the [illegible] most material, as money-lenders and [illegible] invariably in the habit of inspecting [illegible] before advancing money. Then there [illegible] rence of marks made by the two Amirbis [illegible] signatures. The elder Amirbi, or "Amirbi No. 1" had put on her documents a bangle-shaped mark, whereas the mark made by "Amirbi No. 2" on the mortgage-deed was [illegible] To this was made the witness [illegible] attestation. The crux of the case no doubt was that the document presented before the Registrar on 31st August was a false document, which was not executed by "Amirbi No. 1," the widow of Amirkhan. Whether a Pardesi was present at the time was not known. With regard to Sadanand, he ought to have been standing in the prisoner's dock by this time with reference to the conflicting statements he had made in the case. He was a very difficult witness to [illegible]; he grasped facts only superficially; he [illegible] unaware of telling the most startling [illegible] that would have certainly brought him into trouble. He had said that "Amirbi No. 2" [illegible] he knew well, was brought into the Registrar's office. He also said he knew Amirkhan well; but when put to the test, this old man was hopelessly mixed up about him. There was evidence in the case that "Amirbi No. 1" was the widow of Amirkhan; there was no evidence that "Amirbi No. 2" was so also. Sadanand had said that "Amirbi No. 2" was "thin, tall and fair." The jury had an opportunity of seeing her; she was neither the one nor the other. He had again said that the accused was in the Registrar's office; and the document was executed in the presence of the accused. There was an opinion expressed by Justices Amirali and Woodroffe that if there was evidence against an accused person, he could call evidence to explain it; and that so long as the Judge left it for the jury to decide how the not calling of any evidence by an accused person in explanation of the evidence offered against him affected the case, there would be nothing to take an exception to. Then the learned Judge proceeded to contrast the statements made by the accused with the statements brought out in the evidence. The accused, he said, had stated that he had paid Rs. 1,400; he might have. But would a businessman and a money-lender like him have done so without convincing himself of the good title of the property on which he was making the advance? Was the jury satisfied that he had paid the money? or, he had inspected the documents? According to Mr. Patel's evidence, the documents had not been inspected by any one. In the presence of the witness Krishnarao in the office of Mr. Dadachanji, pleader, the accused, pointing to "Amirbi No. 1" said, "this lady signed the document." Now the defence had taken up a different position from the one which then existed; it was that "Amirbi No. 2" was the woman who was the executant of the document. The accused had stated that because he had sent a notice to "Amirbi No. 1" that he was the mortgagee in possession, she became annoyed. In explanation of mixing up "Amirbi No. 1" with "Amirbi No. 2," he said that these Mahomedan ladies had the habit of covering their faces by drawing down the ends of their "Sarees," it was possible for him to have mistaken the one for the other for this reason. He had also said that he had witnesses to prove the advance of Rs. 1,400; also he had the documentary evidence of his "roj-mel" and the rough cash-book to the same end. He added that [illegible] produce the person in [illegible] the money.

The jury retired to consider [illegible] half an hour's absence [illegible] when the foreman declared [illegible] to four. The Judge recommended [illegible] for the second time; they returned to Court [illegible] quarter of an hour's consultation, [illegible] accused guilty by seven votes [illegible] all the charges. The Judge concurred with the verdict of the majority; and stating that the offences were extremely serious ones, [illegible] to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the application of Mr. Wadia, the forged registered deed was impounded to Court.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has been appointed Special Sessions Judge, to try the case against Gopalrao Vithalrao [illegible], a ledger keeper in the Savings Bank Department of the Bank as Mr. Justice Russell, who was said to have some connection with the Bank declined to try the case himself. Yesterday afternoon, an application was made to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors to the Bombay Bank, to try the case by a special jury instead of a common jury, as the accounts frauds were of a complicated character; and a special jury would be likely to understand these far better than a common one.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia opposed the application on the ground that no affidavit had been filed setting out the grounds for claiming a special jury. Such was, as far as he knew, the practice at least, it was so in the Sessions cases he had been concerned in.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that no such affidavit was necessary.

The Judge, after perusing the papers, declared that he thought a common jury would do, and fixed Tuesday morning, ten o'clock, for the trial.

Mr. Kirkpatrick handed over to the Court a letter, which had been received by post this morning, and asked that it might be kept in Court, sealed and opened by the Judge's order. The letter was taken charge of by the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Wadia applied that the deposit in the Bank belonging to the accused, might be given to him.

His Lordship said he was not sitting there in the capacity of a Judge, who had the power to make such an order.

Mr. Wadia said he would ask for an expression of opinion from the Bench.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Bank had no objection to the withdrawing by the accused of his account.

The trial was adjourned till Tuesday.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING COMPANY Ld.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Wednesday at the Registered Office of the Company 7-9 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Mr. D. B. [illegible] presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st December last stated the cotton crop during the season was a good one and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. During the year the Company pressed 18,006 bales and ginned 11,878 bales against 11,444 bales pressed and 7,981 bales ginned during the previous year. Profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 50,654-1-9 including last year's balance of Rs. 1,815-12-7. Out of this sum the Directors recommended payment of dividend at 10 per cent, or Rs. 25 per share or Rs. 16,[illegible] free of income tax; Rs. 15,000 to reserve fund account; Rs. 15 000 to repairs and renewals account; Rs. [illegible] to depreciation fund account; Rs. 1,000 [illegible] and Rs. 3,039-1-9 to be carried forward to next year's account. A new press with [illegible] been added to the ginning factory at [illegible] and several other new ginning factories have been erected round about Miraj by others. [illegible] Miraj factory has no finisher, the directors [illegible] time thought of ordering a new [illegible] boiler and adding some gins and [illegible] house at Miraj, but the prospects of [illegible] crop afterwards did not appear [illegible] attractive and the directors [illegible] from undergoing any expenditure [illegible] has been no pressing combination [illegible] last two years, and there is [illegible] formation for some time to come. [illegible] is now reduced to Rs. 1-2-0 [illegible] ginning factories have also [illegible] Hubli. Under these [illegible] against the loss resulting [illegible] the directors thought it advisable [illegible] earning capacity of the Company [illegible] so resolved to put up a [illegible] factory at a new place [illegible] was ordered and [illegible] are trying to put it up [illegible] N. Vatchaghandhy [illegible] director. He and Mr. M. [illegible] by rotation, but are eligible [illegible]

The Directors' report [illegible] sheet and profit and loss [illegible] resolutions were passed [illegible] Rs. 20 per share [illegible] Rs. 15,000 [illegible] and reserve [illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		R I M
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Piffard	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Southon			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackul			W & A Graham & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Nasiri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Melbourne	2132	Garde			Captain
Dunrobin	2319	Ransom			The Captain
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Kerbela	1468	de Braud			M M & Co
Dunlas	1954	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Bismaoer	2403		Trieste		Ralli Bros

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Avristan	1921	Beadford	Avonmouth	15-4	B Latham & Co
B	Albert Treves	2529	[illegible]	Colombo	6-4	S C Italiana
C&R	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp	19-4	M M & Co
D&E	Reichstag	1319	H Taa	Zanzibar	10-4	A Strandes
G	Mostari	1401	Storey	Aden	10-4	B & P S N Co
H & R	O'Brien (ship)	1037		Durban	1-4	M K & Co
K	Colenso	2552	Shewell	K'chi	9-4	Muir & Co
M	Afghan	1139	Baxter	Not Fixed		B C Joseph
P	Afrikander	1771	Large	Dunkirk	8-4	K A Willis

H. WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	533	Fakeera	Bhownagar	8-4	Shephard & Co
Bahadur	[illegible]	Fakeera	Karachi	5-4	Shephard & Co
Puri	548	Ahmed	Mangalore	10-4	Shephard & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Deo Balduino	3144	Canepa	Genoa	15-4	G Crocco
Egypt	4178		London	15-4	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2292	Tadd	Liverpool	12-4	W and A G & Co
4	Isonzo	2764	Louie	China	17-4	G Crocco
5	Pekin	2523	Cooke	Kobe	11-4	P & O Co
6	Oronsay	2115	[illegible]	Kobe	8-4	F Morrison & Co
7	Riverdale	2752	[illegible]	Japan	15-4	T Morrison & Co
8	Sahajor	2195	Davison	Jedda	11-1	E Tajbhoy
9	Argonfels	3658	Meyer	K'chi	8-4	Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3518	Cubitt	Aden	8-4	B O Co
15	Regent	194	Cooke	N F		Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVAL.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden April 2

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Linga s Islami s [illegible]ance s Dumra s	Trouson Hughes Ferguson Williams	Persian Gulf Jeddah &c Kobe, &c Karachi &c

The steamer Onipenta, Capt Hill, obtained her port-clearance for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Yola, for Liverpool, Hull, Havre, &c
" Peninsular, for Aden

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 7.

The P and O steamer Mazagon, arrived here yesterday morning.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritime Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Friday the 7th inst, at 8 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

V. SUNDAY, IN LENT, APRIL 9.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Woodward in E flat.
Hymns—96, 106 and 191.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodard in A.
Anthem—
Hymns—96, 107 and 252
Collections for—S P C K
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETERS MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Matins.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for the Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—249, 311 and 18.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—96, 254 and 199.
Offertories for Church Expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH

Colaba Causeway.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Evening Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)
8 a.m—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 p m—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Service
Psalm—80 Tune 78.
Hymn—153.
Hymn—262.
Hymn—287.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

There will be no Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m—Holy Communion (Choral).
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time)
8 a. m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
8 30 a.m.—Matins and Litany
Hymns—4 and 249.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—94, 105 and 27.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road.)
8 a. m.—Sunday School.
8 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—49, 258, and 371.
Psalm—122.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

(Frere Road.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—April 8.

Contested Chambers.

Petition for hearing in Chambers.

In re Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in re Surdars Carbonic acid Inventions Syndicate Co Ld.
M B Chothia—Jessangbhoy Maganbhoy and Co and others—Petitioners Crawford B and Co J P Dastur and Payne and Co for Share holders.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement
30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pai and others—Chitnis M and N
2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabad widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes

751-03—Nadirshaw T B Ganjalam vs S Namdeo Vanjari—Bal K and M part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

743-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P—Part heard
5-05—Hiralal J Girdhar Roochand and another vs Mathuradas Narsi and others—Kanga P and D and F
267-01—Maohowjee and K—The Manmor M Co Ld and others vs Ebjee Umersey and others—Muljee and Co
294-01—Dixsont—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and [illegible]
129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sooleman Bebani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another—Mirza and M
753-04—In person a Pauper—Bhanibai Widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
834-04—M B Chothia—Bomanjee Shaparjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Cursetjee Jungkojiwalla Payne and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 8, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters before the 12th instant.

2 The "Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Chat Cooper at 6-45 a. m. on Sunday next, the 9th instant, for which all marksmen for the season 1904-05, are eligible to compete. Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each range. Positions—200 yards standing; 500 and 600 yards any. Military Targets and Marking Regulation. Ammunition Government.

By Order,
G. H. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 8, 1905.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

THE first of a series of papers to be read at the Society of Arts on the industries of the British Colonies was on "The Dominion of Canada" by Mr. C. F. Just of the Canadian Government Service. The importance of the subject entitled it to the front place in the list prepared for consideration in the Colonial Section of the Society. Mr. Just's facts and figures must have come as a revelation to many who look on Canada only as an agricultural country, richly endowed by nature with limitless forests, fisheries and mines, for the lecturer showed the immense strides the Dominion has made in the last twenty years in manufactures and claimed that Canada should be considered as the most industrially advanced of the self-governing colonies. The example of her near neighbour, America, the leader in manufactures among the nations, has not been lost on Canada. She saw what the United States had done and resolved to do likewise and work out as well her own economic independence. To foster home industries it was necessary, in view of the policy of the United States—which had found Canada a most convenient dumping ground for her surplus manufactures, while imposing high tariffs on Canadian goods—to adopt a tariff that would effectually protect Canadian industries, and encourage trade with the mother country, England. This tended to make the Dominion independent of her progressive neighbour, while it encouraged her own industrial activity. Every census since then has shown the progress the country has made, in population, in capital invested, in the number of persons employed and in the consumption of home products and manufactures. In 1896 new tariff measures and re-adjustments were introduced by the Laurier ministry and since then Canada has made giant strides in every direction that can be held to indicate progress. Emigration to the United States in search of employment has ceased, immigration has on the other hand increased enormously. The volume of trade and commerce doubled between 1896 and 1903, so did the revenue, and the deposits in the banks increased from fifty-two dollars per head to ninety-nine. There are 15,000 manufacturing establishments in Canada controlling five hundred million dollars of capital, and producing goods to a like value and giving employment to half a million people. Good and cheap production is the rule. Distribution of the raw material to the centres of manufacture and of the finished product, is rendered easy by extraordinary water and rail facilities.

The iron industry of Canada, has many ramifications, of which perhaps the engineering is the chief. One company alone in Montreal has orders for fifteen railway cars a day for five years or a total of 24,000 cars. There are cotton mills scattered all over the country, now making fine lines of goods, and exporting to China and the Far East. Three hundred woollen mills are at work, making every imaginable article from hosiery to carpets. Lumbering and saw mills, the oldest Canadian industries, are pursued everywhere; wood-pulp is made in thirty five and paper thereof in forty mills, Ontario contributes furniture from her two hundred factories, while musical instruments are turned out that frankly compete with German rivals. American boots and shoes are no better than those of Canadian make, and Quebec alone is hard at work on them in no fewer than two hundred and fifty factories. The tobacco industry in its various forms occupies 131 establishment in four provinces. The tinning of provisions and fruit is done on a huge scale. Cement, sugar, and a hundred other things are being produced on the best and latest plans. The coal areas of the Dominion are incredibly large. Those known extend over 97,200 square miles. Iron ore and iron sand have been found in immense quantities, both within and without the Dominion, but at present the local production only equals one-third of the capacity of the ironworks of the country, the rest is imported from the United States and Great Britain. The spruce forests of Canada have become doubly valuable since the discovery that wood can be transformed into paper. Water power for this industry is to be had everywhere, labour is cheap and abundant, and the work is continuous throughout the year. Formerly new settlers had to burn the timber they cleared from their land, now it finds a ready market as the raw material for wood-pulp and paper. Large quantities of the pulp go over the frontier to the United States paper mills, as Canada has not yet sufficient capital or enterprise to manufacture all the pulp she makes into paper. It goes to England, Belgium and France in large quantities.

But if the manufactures and exports of Canada are increasing rapidly so is the volume of her imports. Mr. Just points to this as proving that the country offers admirable opportunities to new comers, from the fact that if local capital were available, and the supply of skilled labour greater, most of the goods imported could be manufactured in Canada itself. In 1904 the Dominion spent 156 million dollars on dutiable articles, and 95 millions on free goods, half of them coming from the United States. American capitalists has invaded the country, being convinced of the prudence of the proceeding. The American Steel Trust has not only purchased large tracts of mineral lands, but is ready to put up a mammoth plant on the Canadian side of Lake Erie. Another American company has invested six million dollars in iron ore and coal lands. Copper, nickel, [illegible] and other valuable deposits have attracted the attention of American capitalists. Mr. Just attributes this long-headed action on the part of the United States to the effect of the British preference policy. America is hedging, in fact, transferring systematically some of her manufacturing plant to Canada, and buying shares in Canadian concerns. This exploiting by America of her natural wealth does no direct harm to Canada but it anticipates any move in the same direction by England. A leading London Paper Company has, however, purchased pulp wood properties and water-power in British Columbia with the view of supplying paper to Australia and the East, and a chemical pulp mill, working on the latest scientific principle—which is being rapidly applied everywhere in Canada—near Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, making 176 tons daily of paper and cardboard, sends the whole output to the United Kingdom. Cheap water carriage Canada can command throughout her length. The great lakes move annually no less than 40 million tons. The Montreal-Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, when completed in 1907, will permit of the largest freight steamers going the whole way from and to the Atlantic, over 2,500 miles and will shorten the old route by 450 miles, and the time by four days, reducing the freight one-half. Canada's water-power is a gigantic asset. Her share of the St. Lawrence basin alone has been estimated by a distinguished expert, at ten million horse-power. What this means when allied with electro-chemical works it would be impossible to calculate. But once cheap electrical power for haulage, pumping, drilling, ventilating and lighting, is available, the mines of Canada will give out wealth hand over hand. As it is, her large cities are utilising the water power at their gates to generate electricity for providing the needs and comforts of civilisation. Winnipeg turns on the force of her river, sixty miles away, to light, heat and carry her 85,000 inhabitants; other Canadian towns too numerous to mention are equally enterprising. One of the most energetic companies in utilising water power is that of the Shawinigan Falls, an American venture. It controls 100,000 electrical horse power, supplies Montreal 85 miles away, works many large industries, the Northern Aluminium Company being one, which since 1901, has produced aluminium without one hour's stoppage. Mr. Just spoke encouragingly to the small capitalist if he were a good business man with judgment and energy. "Canada above all countries is still the field for such men to-day" he declares, but advises them to visit the land, to look round and get the best and most disinterested advice before embarking on any venture. The supply of skilled labour, in spite of increased immigration, has not kept pace with the development of manufactures, and competent workers are absorbed at once with a certain prospect of permanent employment. Wages have consequently risen, but the cost of living so far remains lower than in the United States. Canada is pushing rapidly forward in the industrial world and what she has done is but an earnest of a still greater advance.

"THE SALT OF THE EARTH."

THE Kaiser would appear to be acquiring modesty, but the process is not rapid. Recent events in the Far East may have had some influence upon his Majesty's oratorical exuberance, but his own subjects are glad to note a change in his style of eloquence. The mail papers give us fuller accounts of the remarkable speech he made at Bremen, and they are even more significant than the brief telegraphic summaries already received. In unveiling a monument to the Emperor Frederick, the Kaiser declared that as a youth he took the military oath that when he came to the throne the bayonets and guns should remain idle. But they should be kept sharp and in fit condition so that envy and self seeking from outside should never disturb Germans in the embellishment of their garden and of their beautiful house. He had vowed never to strive after a barren sovereignty of the world; but he had dreamt of the German Empire enjoying on all sides the most absolute confidence as a quiet, honourable and peaceful neighbour. The world empire he looked for, was one founded not on conquest but on the mutual confidence of nations striving towards the same goals. The task of youth was to avoid envy and dissension and to yield to the conviction that God had great things in store for the German people. And then came the conclusion: "We are the salt of the earth, but we must be worthy of our condition." The suggestion that they may not be worthy supplies the saving grace of the peroration. And the German people forgive the single extravagance of phrase for the signs in the speech that his Majesty is at last leaving behind the bombast and reckless assertion by which he has hitherto entertained the world. The declarations in regard to "welt politik" are instructive because they were made with a view to the question of Morocco. The oration has been followed by the visit to Tangier with all its disappointing results; and there is no reason to doubt that the Kaiser responded fervently to the cordial speeches of the Italian Monarch and dwelt with satisfaction upon the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. Indeed, Germany now finds herself in a position which is impelling her to make anxious bids for friendship. It is even asserted that she would welcome overtures for closer and more friendly relations from France, but for the present the intervention in Morocco, despite the protestations regarding the "open door," have made developments in that direction unlikely. It is the desire for allies which impels Germany to push on with her naval construction. The fleet is now afloat, says his Majesty, and with every new German battleship another pledge for peace on earth is furnished. Not because it will enable Germany the sooner to assume the offensive, but because "by so much the less will our enemies desire to fasten quarrels on us and we become more valuable as allies." It almost looks as if the overthrow of one colossus has caused another to contract, or rather to discard the flimsy framework and reveal the real proportions of the individual beneath.

SURVEY OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

THE annual report on the Survey operations in Bengal for the year ended September 30th, 1904, makes a somewhat tardy appearance which is accounted for by the necessity of obtaining fresh statistics for its appendices. During the year the work of the Survey and Settlement Departments in Bengal extended over portions of fifteen districts comprised in eight divisions. With a few trifling exceptions, the programme, which was large, was carried out completely. The traverse survey covered a total area of 5,028 square miles as against 6,884 square miles in the previous year; but the area cadastrally surveyed (5,044·77 square miles) exceeded the previous year's outturn by 1,325 77 square miles, while an additional area of 463 square miles was surveyed topographically. The cost rate for cadastral survey and initial record-writing showed a substantial reduction which was due mainly to larger fields and the acquisition of experience by the staff. The Director of Land Records refers to a deplorable state of things in the district of Ranchi. Of the number of holdings the records of which were attested during the year, 16 per cent are held by non-occupancy raiyats. The total number of tenures recorded was 17,152, of which 5,906 were holdings of occupancy raiyats and 2,782 of non-occupancy raiyats. This unduly high proportion is attributable mainly to the existing tenancy law of Chota Nagpur, under which no raiyat can acquire a right of occupancy in a plot of land unless he has cultivated or held that particular plot for a period of 12 continuous years. An amendment of the law cannot be undertaken until sufficient materials for a definite decision have been collected by means of the survey and settlement operations now in progress; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that these operations will effect some improvement in the condition of the raiyats in the meantime. The schemes for the maintenance of settlement records in North Behar, [illegible] and Orissa are still under the consideration of the Government of India. During the year there was an appreciable advance in the utilisation of settlement records. These records are prepared with immense trouble and at great expense; and if they are properly used and are given the weight which attaches to them under the law, they cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance in many branches of district administration and to afford the protection which it is their primary object to ensure.

THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

UNQUESTIONABLY if the members of the Corporation designed to honour the most distinguished of their number in this year of royal grace they could not have appointed as President any body but Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. He is so clearly the acknowledged leader and champion of the Corporation and the protagonist of the Municipal spirit that he is entitled to whatever radiance may be reflected upon the first official representative of the city during the royal effulgence of November. At the same time his acceptance of the position to which he has been unanimously elected relieves the Corporation of considerable difficulty. In the conflict of ambitions, due to the regard for possible honours as a consequence of the royal visit, there would probably have been an unedifying competition for the presidential chair if Sir Pherozeshah had not acceded to the request made to him. We are told that, before he was approached, there were three candidates for the distinction, but it is a tribute to the correct sentiment of the Corporation as well as to the new President that his name had only to be put forward to exclude all other nominations. Something was said at the meeting on Thursday about the appointment silencing a voice of excellent counsel in Municipal debates. We do not see that this should follow. There may be a tradition in the Council Chamber that, where so much talking is done, one voice at least should be silent except to rule debate. But a Municipal Corporation is not the House of Commons, and we are not aware of anything which precludes the President as a Councillor contributing his share to discussion whenever he thinks it necessary. It will make for the despatch of business, however, if he talks as little as possible.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Punjab Mail.

THE Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor, resumed charge of his office yesterday.

IT is stated that Mr. Justice Birks, of Rangoon, has applied for permission to resign the Indian Civil Service, and that Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, at present officiating as Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma, succeeds Mr. Birks on the Chief Court Bench, Mr. G. W. Shaw becoming Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

The Indian Gold Mines did not do so well in February as might have been expected, During that month the output of the producing mines in Mysore, was 49,629 oz, showing a decrease of 1,370 oz. as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 129 oz. as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. The decreased return was chiefly due to the temporary suspension of milling at the Coromandel.

THE Indian Post Office cannot, of course, control altogether the arrangements for foreign mails, but some of the routes taken in the case of parcels are marvellously long. Thus as regards Cyprus, which has been in the possession of England since the later '70's, letters from India are sent on from Egypt, but the route for parcels is via the United Kingdom. In all probability only a few are sent in the year, but they must take many days on the journey. Beyroute, Smyrna and other places in Asia Minor are in similar case. One would have thought that where a letter could go a parcel might follow.

THE Punjab Government are apparently fairly satisfied with the working of the Land Alienation Act, which has now completed its fourth year under trial. The Act, says Sir Charles Rivaz in a recent Resolution on the subject, "generally appears now to be well understood and the various instructions issued have simplified the application of it." Attempted evasions have not been numerous, nor has there been, as might perhaps have been expected, any general tendency to escape the provisions of the law by adopting the subterfuge of a pretended charitable gift. A recent ruling of the Chief Court, extending the definition of "land" so as to cover occupancy rights in land, has introduced a modification into the Act contrary to the intentions of the Legislature, but this modification is not so serious, in the Punjab Government's opinion, as to be open to any "practical objection." The Act is said to have added little to the volume of district work, and the contraction of credit, which, it has caused, is declared to be "neither extensive nor regrettable." It is hoped that co-operative banks will gradually take the place of the baniya, and the latter is recommended to solace himself in the future by investing his loose cash in "Commercial undertakings".

A COUNTRY correspondent sends the following: Two clergymen were driving in a cab to the station, and were in some anxiety lest they should miss their train. One of them pulled out his watch and discovered it had stopped. "How annoying!" he exclaimed, "and I always put such faith in that watch." "In a case like this," answered the other, "good works would evidently have answered the purpose better."

THE first really independent statement as to the pathological effects of Dr. Doyen's treatment for cancer has been made in Paris by Professor Cornil of the Faculty of Medicine. The Professor states Dr. Doyen's inoculations produce rather deep lesions, and an inflammation like that resulting from certain other irritants and microbes, notably that of tuberculosis, but not like that produced by cancer. The whole French Anatomical Society is declared to be at one in this view.

GREAT sensation has been caused at Milan by the arrest of Countess Luigia Pizzala, on the charge of being a burglars' and general thieves' receiving agent and directress. In her elegant apartments were seized valuable objects worth more than £2,0, the proceeds of a single burglary at a private house, besides a large assortment of property identified as the proceeds of other robberies, chiefly carried out at the expense of wholesale manufacturing jewellers and watchmakers. The police have broken in upon an extensive conspiracy, and some half-dozen arrests have been made.

POOR Ranavalona, the ex-Queen of Madagascar has addressed to the French Government a plaint on the score of poverty. Her allowance is £1,200 a year, which she points out, is barely enough to support herself and the retinue imposed by her station. She is quite unable to maintain her niece, who is being educated in France, and for whom the sole provision made by Government is a sum of £500, which an insurance society has taken, and from which at present she derives nothing. The ex-Queen asks for another £800 a year, and for £50 a year for her niece until she comes of age. It is pointed out on her behalf that the deposed Prince of Annam draws £3,200 a year.

THE modern child continues to flourish! Here is the true account of a recent incident in nursery life. A small girl, paying a visit to her aunt's house, when bedtime came greatly shocked her equally small cousin by not saying her prayers. The cousin felt it her duty to remonstrate, whereupon the delinquent was overheard to give the following explanation:—"I always have said them, but two nights ago I didn't, just to see what would happen, and nothing did happen. It was just the same last night. I am not going to say them to-night, and I am not going to say them to-morrow night, and if nothing has happened by then I am never going to say them."

THOSE who lead the strenuous life may have the satisfaction of knowing that Senor Garcia, who has received countless congratulations on attaining his 100th year, attributes his longevity to unceasing mental and physical activity. For seventy-five years he spent his days in that most arduous of all occupations, teaching, and he continued to give lessons until he had reached his 96th year. Of course, Senor Garcia comes of a long-lived family. His sister, Mdme. Pauline Viardot, will be 85 next July. She made her first appearance in London in 1839, as Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello." While Senor Garcia towers above all his living contemporaries in point of age, there are one or two well-known musicians in England, who can claim to have passed the allotted span. Mr. William Kuhe, for instance, whose musical powers are unimpaired at 81, can still play the most difficult pianoforte compositions from memory with remarkable charm of touch and faultless accuracy; and on the vocal side of the art there is Mr. Charles Santley, one of Garcia's pupils, who in his 72nd year sang at an Irish concert at the Crystal Palace on St. Patrick's night such old friends as "The Minstrel Boy" and "Who Fears to Speak [illegible]." There is something in music which seems to keep its devotees young in heart [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DEGREES IN THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

IN the House of Commons on Monday March 20, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that no person can obtain a degree in any of the faculties of the Indian Universities without passing the entrance examination and that this examination is under the control of the Faculty of Arts; and whether, seeing that the Faculty of Arts, is the dominant faculty in the Universities, he will take steps that Mr. Justice Tyabji, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batty, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, and other Fellows of the University should not be excluded from the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Brodrick:—The regulations for the constitution of faculties in the Bombay University have under the law to be made by the Senate of the University, of which the gentlemen named in the question are members. The preparation of rules for examinations also rests with the Senate, and in the preparation of these rules the gentlemen named, will have the opportunity of taking part. I see no reason to interfere with the discretion of the University authorities as constituted by law.

Mr. Herbert Roberts further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the services rendered to higher education and to science in India by Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee, Mr. A.M. Bose, Father Lafont, Dr. P. C. Ray, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, and Dr. J.C. Bose and of the dissatisfaction felt at the exclusion of these gentlemen from the Senate of the Calcutta University and from the Faculty of Arts; and whether seeing that over 70 per cent. of the members of the Calcutta Senate are not graduates of the University and that over 50 per cent. are Government servants, steps will be taken to prevent the exclusion of Indian gentlemen who have served the University with distinction from a share in its management.

Mr. Brodrick: The hon. member appears to have been misinformed as to the facts stated in his question. Of the eight gentlemen named by him, five—namely, Father Lafont, Mr. Perceval, Mr. N.N. Ghose, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, and Dr. J. C. Bose have been appointed Fellows and members of the Senate of the Calcutta University. Of these five, three—namely Mr. Perceval, Mr. N. N. Ghose, and Mr. Justice Mukerjee have been allotted to the Faculty of Arts and the remaining two to the Faculty of Science. I have no information as to the reason why the remaining three gentlemen were not appointed to the Senate by the authorities charged with the duty of selection; but I observe that of the 91 ordinary fellows of the Calcutta University whose nomination was notified in the "Gazette of India" of Dec. 10 1904, and Jan. 28, 1905, no less than 45 are Indian gentlemen of distinction.

APPEALS TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: When any alterations or modifications were last made in the rules and regulations governing the submission of appeals to higher authorities over the orders and decisions of provincial officials and administrations in India, and if he will place upon the table of the House a copy of the rules and regulations now in force; also if he will state how many appeals of this character were submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State-in-Council during the six years ending Dec. 31, 1904, giving the number in each year separately, and showing how many of these were forwarded to the Secretary of State for orders, and how many were withheld in India, and how these statistics compared with the corresponding figures for the six years ending Dec. 31, 1898.

Mr. Brodrick: The last occasion when alterations were made in the rules governing the submission of appeals to the Government of India from the orders of subordinate authorities and to the Secretary of State in-Council from the orders of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay was in January last, when the rules as last revised were published in the "Gazette of India." The rules will be found in the issue of that "Gazette" for Jan. 21, 1905, which is in the Library; but I shall be ready to lay them on the table if my hon. friend will move for them. The statistics asked for by my hon. friend cover a period of 12 years, and it will take some time to collect them.

SUCCESSFUL REPRESSION OF PLAGUE.

Sir Walter Foster asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the successful action taken by the Madras municipal authorities in repressing a recent outbreak of plague in the fishing village of Kuppam; whether he is aware that the measures by which plague has been kept out of the city of Madras have met with popular approval; and whether he will invite the Government in other provinces to follow the example of Madras, and to take measures of plague prevention in consultation with the municipal and rural local authorities.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen accounts of the case which reflects great credit on the local health officers. The hamlet, however, was very favourably situated for the early discovery of the outbreak, and for prompt and effective action to stop its spread. All provinces in India have rules which prescribe that similar preventive measures shall be taken by Government officers in consultation with the municipal and rural authorities, and with the concurrence of the people. But the degree of success attained must necessarily depend on local circumstances.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

On Tuesday, March 21.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received representations from the Government of India on behalf of the Indian Tea Association, intimating that the present import duty on tea has imposed a serious burden on the tea industry in India, and urging the necessity for a substantial reduction of the duty in the forthcoming Budget; and whether these representations have been communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

THE BURMA EXCISE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the Burma Excise Administration Report for 1904 in which the Deputy Commissioner for Tharrawaddy and others allude to the great increase in the habit of drinking to excess among the Burmese and to the difficulties experienced by the Excise officers in Burma in suppressing illicit distillation; and, if so, whether he proposes to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. Brodrick: The report to which the hon. member refers shows that the local authorities are fully alive to the evil, which mainly results from the increasing wealth of the population. In Lower Burma, in order to restrict facilities for obtaining liquor, the number of shop licenses has been reduced in the current year by 12 per cent. The local government has further directed a systematic scrutiny of shop licenses in every district with a view to securing if possible, still further reductions. Measures are being taken to deal with illicit distillation of country spirits, which is confined to the wilder and more inaccessible tracts. I do not consider that any action on my part is called for.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MINERAL WEALTH.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the recently published review by the Director of the Geological Survey of India, of the last six years' progress in the development of India mineral wealth; whether he is aware that the annual production of minerals during this period is valued at less than £5,000,000; and whether the Government of India propose taking practical steps in the immediate future to secure the further development of Indian industries.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the report. The report brings out the fact that though the average value for the six years is under £5,000,000., there has been a steady progress in production, representing an increase of 44 per cent. in the period. There is reason to hope that this progress will continue. The development of mineral and other industries in India will have the attention of the newly created department of commerce and industry.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A COOLIE.

On Thursday, March 23.—Sir Brampton Gurdon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to paragraph 195 of the recent report on the province of Assam, in which it is stated that a coolie boy died from the effects of a beating believed to have been inflicted by some chaukidars, to whom he had been handed over in order that he should be made to confess where certain property, which he was suspected of having stolen, was concealed; and whether any steps have been taken by the local administration of Assam or by the Government of India with reference to the decision of the High Court, under which trifling fines were inflicted on the manager and assistant manager of the estate, with a view to revise the punishment inflicted.

Mr. Brodrick: I have noticed the paragraph referred to in the question. The case was not tried in the High Court, but in the Sessions Court for the Assam Valley, by the judge with the assistance of a jury. I have no official information as to the facts, but will make inquiries.

FREE SALT TO NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India supplies salt free of duty to all the Native States of India; and, if so, will he say whether the Government imposes any restrictions as to the profit which the Native States may secure on resale of the salt to the public.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first part of the Question is in the negative. The right is enjoyed by certain States only, and is in virtue of special agreements. With regard to restrictions on resale, the hon. member is referred to the information given in answer to a Question put by him on Dec. 16, 1902. The conditions vary in different cases.

THE GOLD RESERVE OF INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state in what security the gold reserve of India is invested; and whether, at the present quotations, such investment shows a loss; and, if so, to what extent.

Mr. Brodrick: I presume that by the "Gold reserve of India" is meant the special gold reserve fund to which the net profit on the coinage of rupees is transferred. The fund is invested in the following securities:—Consols, National War Loan, Local Loans Stock, Transvaal Government Three per Cent Guaranteed Stock, and Treasury Bills. The value of these securities at the present market price is in excess of the amount for which they were purchased.

MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many factories in India are at present engaged in the manufacture of war material, and the number of Europeans and natives respectively employed in these factories; and will he state the value of the war material supplied last year to the Indian Army by the factories of India and by this country respectively.

Mr. Brodrick: There are at present 11 factories in India engaged in the manufacture of war material. I am unable to state the number of Europeans and natives employed in these factories, or the value of the war material supplied to the Indian Army by the factories of India. The value of that supplied from this country was approximately £575,000, exclusive of clothing to the value of £37,682, 5s. 8d.

M. Maeterlinck is again under the afflatus of composition. He has just finished [illegible]

RUSSIAN REVERSE.

FIGHTING AT CHINCHEATUN

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Marshal Oyama reports that the Japanese have now advanced forty miles along the Tieling-Kirin road.

Three Russian columns of all arms attacked Chincheatun west of the Railway, in front and flanks, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., approaching within 400 metres and were repulsed in the evening. Their losses are estimated at 200 and the Japanese at 27.

The following telegram was received on Thursday night from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

A part of our Kaiyuan troops occupied, on the 31st March, Mienhwachiech, 25 miles north-east of Kaiyuan on the Kirin Road near the Railway, and also occupied on the 4th instant, Kuyushu, four miles north-east of Mienhwachiech.

The enemy's large bodies with artillery attacked us on the 4th instant, at a place north-west of Changtu, but were repulsed. Our casualties were estimated to be 27 and those of the enemy's 2,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER IN ITALY.

The Aims of the Triplice.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

King Emmanuel visited and lunched with the Kaiser to-day on board the Hohenzollern.

Signor Tittoni, Foreign Minister, and the German Ambassador were present.

The Kaiser is returning the visit on board the Italian warship.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

King Emmanuel and the Kaiser in their toasts at the banquet given at the Palace last evening, dwelt upon the peaceful aims of the Triplice and close friendship existing between the two countries

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The King and the President.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

President Loubet met King Edward's train at the Pierrefitte station and accompanied his Majesty to Paris. They greeted each other quite informally like personal friends.

Although the meeting was mooted prior to the Kaiser's visit to Tangier, it is regarded everywhere as an unmistakeable reaffirmation of the entente between the two countries with special reference to Germany's interposition in Morocco.

LONDON APRIL 7.

King Edward has arrived at Marseilles.

The French newspapers discuss in the most friendly spirit the significance of the meeting between his Majesty and President Loubet.

It is rumoured already that the King and Queen when returning home will visit Paris.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Minister Recalled.

The German Minister in Morocco, has been recalled and Dr. Roser, who recently negotiated the Treaty with Abyssinia, has been appointed his successor.

THE INDIA LOAN.

Tenders for the India loan at £97-12-6 receive about 9 per cent. and above in full.

BONAPARTIST PLOT.

Discovery of Military Stores.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the seizure, in the suburbs, of stores of military uniforms and cartridges believed to be in connection with a Bonapartist plot to seize the President and Ministers and overthrow the Republic.

Two arrests have been made including a half-pay Captain.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The Lords have read the Militia Bill a third time.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Insurrectionary Outbreak.

An insurrection has broken out at Sitia in Eastern Crete, whither a French gunboat has proceeded.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

War Minister Severely Attacked.

THE POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Army Estimates have been adopted after an all night sitting in the House of Commons. The discussion throughout has shown much antagonism on both sides of the House to the plans of Mr. Arnold-Forster who was warmly attacked for his supposed disparagement of the Volunteers and Militia and the general indefiniteness of his scheme of re-organisation.

The debate has not contributed to strengthen the Government.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

A Steady Increase.

The imports for March show an increase of a quarter of million sterling and the exports an increase of £3,819,027.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Honours for Colonel Younghusband.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon Colonel Younghusband at Edinburgh.

THE [illegible]

EARTHQUAKE AND BRITISH SYMPATHY.

Railway for the Shan States.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Sir George Scott gave a lecture yesterday at the Society of Arts urging railways in the Shan States.

The Marquis of Bath, who was presiding expressed his warmest sympathy with the sufferers in the terrible calamity in India.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

At their weekly meeting yesterday, the directors of the Bank of Bengal, reduced the rate for demand loans to six per cent.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has arrived in Calcutta on his way to make a pilgrimage to Puri.

THE ROLT CASE.

Mr. Rolt shortly memorializes Government praying that he may receive a guarantee of further employment or that he should receive pecuniary compensation for the harassment to which he has been subjected.

A LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the principal landowners in Calcutta, has been held and a Landowners' Association formed having for its object the primary protection of their interests in the acquirement of lands by Government.

PATIENTS FOR THE KASAULI INSTITUTE.

A TRYING JOURNEY.

Captain Rose, 1st Gurkhas, and his orderly and private servant who were all bitten by a dog, thought likely to have been mad at Chitral, at the end of last month, have had a trying journey to India for treatment at the Kasauli Institute. The Lowari pass was deep in snow when they crossed it.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I M S Lieutenants A T Pridham, T C Rutherford and R Kelsall are posted to Burma for plague duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A step in promotion each is gazetted to Assistant Surgeons Murray, Antony, Holmes, Fitzpatrick, Gibbon, Shillong, Browne, Rogers, Sandways, M Hart, J Hart and Lynsdale.

The hon. rank of Captain is provisionally conferred upon Risaldar-Major Muhamad Beg, 26th Light Cavalry, and Subadar-Major Devasa Gayam 2nd Queens Own Sappers.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is bestowed upon Lieutenant Whaley, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Manson, 108th Infantry, at Mhow, on the 5th April, from enteric fever.

Colonel H. Read, is appointed a Colonel on the staff and posted to the Belgaum brigade vice Colonel Barrett appointed D A G Northern Command.

Lieutenant Massy, 2nd Suffolks, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Skeen, 66th Punjabis, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment in the Supply and Transport Corps for one year.

Major C G Stewart R. A is appointed Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, vice Major Home.

Privilege leave of absence for 60 days is granted to Major L. P. Chapman, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay Brigade, from 11th April.

On the recommendation of a Special Medical Board, Colonel J. I. Routh, R.A.M.C., is allowed to proceed to England in anticipation of the sanction of the leave, which will be granted hereafter by the L. G. Commanding the Forces in Bombay.

In addition to the supply of University candidates to be provided for the Indian Army, from Sandhurst, by the Army Council, under the new scheme, 12 appointments annually on the Unattached List, Indian Army, will be given. Major J M Home, 2nd Goorkha Rifles, who has been appointed, to the Staff at Aldershot, is one of several Indian officers who get home appointments under the new scheme of throwing open all posts to both the British and Indian establishments alike. The new principle was introduced by the appointment of Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, Indian Army, to be director of Staff duties at the War Office.

At the Royal United Service Institution on March 21 Earl Roberts presided over a meeting convened for the purpose of hearing an address by Col. A M Murray, R A (late assistant commandant of the Royal military Academy) on "A Comparison between Continental and English methods." Lord Roberts at the close of the discussion said in many ways, no doubt, the foreign systems were admirable. He had been to Potsdam and had seen the boys at work at the Army School there, but he had to confess that he did not think the boys there had any better training than those at Woolwich. Still, there was room for improvement in our system in some ways. We could not have our officers too well educated if they were to be efficient for their work. He had often felt shocked at some of the examination papers he had seen. He thought games were the great test of character, and as such should be encouraged. At the same time, he would like not only games in every school, but a proper course of training, and, above all, training in the use of the rifle.

A new system of cavalry training for recruits is being introduced into the Army by Major-Gen. Baden-Powell, which abolishes all the rough-riding in military schools, which so much disheartens a recruit in the early days of his service. The soldier is first to be introduced to his horse under comfortable conditions, which inspire confidence, and gradually his powers as a rider are to be developed. Under these conditions better horse master will be made, and the men will take a greater interest in their work. The recruit under the new plan is sent out into the field on a quiet mount, and rides about as he pleases, with and without a saddle. He is allowed to familiarise himself with the animal before any serious riding takes place. Afterwards the polishing work will commence in the riding school, but all the old-fashioned methods and drill will be swept away. The horses are to be specially trained to jump obstacles with and without riders and in the field special attention will be given to proficiency in scouting, a trained scout will bear a special badge, and possess a special certificate.

ARRIVALS, APRIL 7.

Captain N B Dunscombe, 128th Pioneers, off leave from England.
Major Budd, 116th Maharattas, off leave, from England.
Lieut Col A L M Turner, R A. on duty, from Aden.
Capt C Templer, Army Remount Dept, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Capt G A T Sanders, Staff on duty, from Belgaum.
2nd-Lieut W M Congreve, R G A, on leave, from Calcutta.
Lieut-Col S V Thornton, R F A, on duty, from England.
Major R D Gubbins, R F A, on leave, from Allahabad.
Lieut J H Bateson, RA, from leave, from England.
Lieut P B Maxwell, 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Lieut W Campbell, 59th Rifles, from leave, from England.
Major R B Low, 6th H Horse, from furlough, from England.
[illegible] C C L Barlow, Lincoln, Regt, on duty from [illegible]

DEPARTURES, APRIL 7.

Major [illegible] Maharattas, off leave, to Nasirabad.
[illegible] A L [illegible] R A, on duty.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE DISASTER AT DHARAMSALA.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF LIFE.

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

There is little or no more definite news from Dharamsala, and, as the telegraph line is interrupted beyond Nagpur, it may be some time before full details are available.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor despatched a special train from Lahore to Pathankote yesterday afternoon with tents, food and medical comforts, all of which are badly needed at Dharamsala.

Mr. R. E. Younghusband, officiating Commissioner of Lahore, and lately Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, went with the train, and was accompanied by doctors and nursing sisters. Mr. Henry Anderson, Commissioner of Jullundur, has also started for the scene of the disaster, and a party of Pioneers will be set to work at once to repair the roads.

It may be taken for granted that the survivors have organised search parties thoughout the station and taken whatever measures of relief are practicable locally. According to the brief report from a native official, it was estimated that 80 per cent of the inhabitants were injured or killed in the earthquake.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The following casualty list from Dharmsala, may include a few particulars not previously reported.

The list of Europeans killed comprises Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Holderness, two Misses Robinson, Captain S. Clay, two children of Mr. Homan of the Police, two children of Mrs. Battye, and one child of Mrs. Lane.

Europeans seriously injured are Colonel Robinson, Captain Wall, Mrs. Loston, also the Superintendent of Post Offices and Postmaster. Lieutenant E. Johnson is also mentioned as injured.

Other particulars of casualties are :—Depot of the First Gurkhas ;—Killed : nine riflemen two women four children, nineteen followers. Injured : thirty-one rank-and-file.

Second Gurkhas :—Killed : Captain Muscroft, 39 riflemen, 3 women and children and two followers. Injured :—Colonel Robinson, Lieutenant F. Johnson, and 45 rank-and-file.

Seventh Gurkhas :—Killed : Captain S. Clay, one Gurkha officer, 41 rank-and-file ; 71 are missing. Injured : Captain Wall and 110 rank-and-file.

The following are known to be alive :—Majors Hatch, Clay, Hehir, Earl : Lieutenants Evans, Johnson, Duff, Holderness, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Battye.

Assistance has been sent up by the Military authorities from Jullundur, Rawalpindi and Mian Mir including a number of doctors nursing sisters, hospital assistants, tents, supplies and medical appliances. One Double Company of the 34th Pioneers is also going up from Mian Mir to repair the road which, it appears, is broken and has one bridge carried away, but is practicable for mules. Tongas can now get as far as Shahpur, thirteen miles from Dharamsala, and the telegraph has also been repaired to Shahpur and will most probably be completed into Dharamsala to-day.

The seventh Gurkhas have only recently been moved to Dharamsala and their terribly heavy casualties are no doubt, due to the fact that one wing was housed in a stone-built British barracks which must have fallen in upon them bodily. Fortunately, the other troops had not reached the station when the catastrophe occurred. A report from Palampur, Kangra, describes all the houses in that place including Government buildings as down, and food and shelter as alike wanting. Native accounts speak of very serious damage also at Towala, Mukhi and other places.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is inviting persons to communicate their observations of the earthquake to him in order to enable him to prepare a report.

THE STEVENSON GOLF BOWL.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The annual golf competition for the Stevenson Challenge Bowl took place in Calcutta during the past ten days. Unfortunately the new course was closed owing to a camp having been erected on it, so that all the four rounds (36 holes) had to be played on the old course. Mrs. Cobbold wins the Bowl with a score of 174—20=154. There were a great many entries, but not so many returns.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

KUSHK GARRISON INCREASED.

A contemporary states that authentic information has been received from a reliable source, stating that Russian troops have replaced those of the Amir of Bokhara at all posts on the Upper Oxus, and in Shignan and Roshan.

It is also stated that four thousand men have been detached from the Merv garrison as a permanent addition to the force on the Kushk-Murghab line. The deficiency in the Merv garrison has been replaced from Orenburg.

A private letter from Osh states that an increase of strength in the posts on the Pamirs is in contemplation, necessitating the construction of additional accommodation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mail of the 24th March. She brought the following passengers :-

FROM LONDON.

Bateson, Mr J H
Burn, Mrs E and child
Campbell, Mr C O
Gibb, Mr J B
Hope, Mr E J
Jobling, Mr A W
Maguire, Miss [illegible]
Richards, Mr E
Thomas, Lt-Col W
Thomas, Miss
Woodson, Mr J P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barlow, Capt
Campbell, Mr W
Chandra, Dr Rao
Dunscombe, Capt N B
Dreyfus, Mr H
Forman, Rev C L
Jeffries, Mr F J
Low, Major and Mrs R B
Maxwell, Lt P B
Ransome, Mr and Mrs J
Reed, Mr V
Wood, Lt-Col

FROM BRINDISI.

Budd, Major N
Forbes, Miss
Fulton, Mr E H
Fulton, Miss

FROM PORT SAID—Negreponti, Mr

FROM ADEN—Turner, Lt-Col

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s.s. Arcadia, to Aden, Marseilles and London with the Indian Mails of 8th April :—

Ames Mr and Mrs E H
Bennett Mr F D
Begbie Mrs A
Bleuler Mr C
Babington Mr C D Daly
Baillie Mr and Mrs D J
Beville Capt
Briggs Mrs
Broome Mrs R G
Brown Mr R A
Brown Mr H N
Cumming Mrs
Cumming Mr
Cameron Major Somerville
Chamier Mr E
Charles Mr A S
Cobb Miss
Conarave Mr Wm
Campbell Mr J H
Davidson Mr J
De Jong Miss
Devenish Miss
Drury Major F J
Duncan Mr and Mrs
Duisenberg Mr
Earle Mr A
Forbes Miss
Ferguson Mr J P
Forbes Mr J D
Fraser Miss
[illegible] Capt
Green Mr J H F
[illegible] and Mrs E children and infant
Gubbins Mr R D
[illegible]
Inglis Mrs T
Isenberg Mr
Kay Mr E D M
Koppel Mr G
Kincaid Smith Lieut-C.l R
Lawes Mr W W B
Langhorne Capt
Land Mr J J
Lacey Mr C B
McIntosh Mr R
Maronachy Col E W G
McLean Miss
Mead Mr T
Main Mr F
Matthews Capt C L
Morgan Mr A
Newnham Major A
Nutting Mr H B
Pulleyn Miss M A S
Pilkington Mr A
Roberts Mr J
Ross Mr E R
Routh Mr J J
Reeve Mr E
Rosario Lieut Mrs and 2 Misses
Steel Mr and Mrs C
Sanders Capt and Mrs and child
Sherston Lieut
Stewart Mrs cha and inf
Strangways Mr A H Fox
Stewart Dick Cunningham Sir Wm and Lady
Stewart Dick Cunningham Capt and Mrs J K
[illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

MR. BALFOUR'S LATEST.

Although the curious scene witnessed in the House of Commons on Wednesday may not have brought the general election any closer—and Unionists generally are now calculating on the postponement of the evil day until next year—the new tactics adopted by Mr. Balfour with reference to Mr. Ainsworth's motion have undoubtedly proved very detrimental to Tariff Reform. By combination, the Opposition have been successful, beyond all expectation, in securing in the ballot box private members' nights for anti-Chamberlainite resolutions. First there was Mr. Winston Churchill's effort, which resulted in a great score for Mr. Balfour and for the time being pulled his party together. Then came Mr. Ainsworth's motion which was worded as follows :—"That, in the opinion of this House, the imposition of a general duty on all manufactured goods imported from abroad not exceeding 10 per cent on the average and varying according to the amount of labour in these goods would be injurious to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom." This was down for consideration on Wednesday evening and there was great curiosity beforehand to know how Mr. Balfour would circumvent Mr. Ainsworth's adroitly framed attack. So serious was the matter regarded that Mr. Balfour called the Cabinet together on Tuesday for a Council of war. The upshot of the deliberations of the Prime Minister and his colleagues was the issue by the Chief Conservative whip, Sir Alexander Acland Hood of this "communique" : "The attitude of the Government on the fiscal question having been defined by the decision of March 8, the Government have decided that for the future all motions by private members which raise the fiscal question in any form on private members' evenings shall be left to the free and unfettered discretion of the House. In these circumstances no official whips to attend these debates will be issued to supporters of the Government." This decision was conveyed to the Tariff Reformers who met under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain's principal lieutenant, Mr. Chaplin,—Mr. Chamberlain who has, like the rest of us, been suffering from a spring cold had previously departed for a South East watering-place—and they resolved in the circumstances to take no part in the debate upon Mr. Ainsworth's resolution, or in any of the other fiscal debates arranged for private members' nights, it being held that such discussions were of a purely academic character, inasmuch as no fiscal change was to be attempted in the present Parliament, and that it was impossible adequately to debate the question in three hours. Mr Pitt, the lobby representative of the "Times" as usual dotted the "i's" and crossed the "t's." The determination of the greatest political tactician of modern times, as his friends style Mr. Balfour, to ordain that all these private members' motions on the fiscal problem shall be treated as an open question has, Mr. Pitt says, given widespread satisfaction amongst the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who continue steadfast in their loyalty to Mr. Balfour. He adds :—It is felt that a certain amount of relaxation in the regulations concerning constant attendance will vastly diminish the irksomeness which has characterized Parliamentary duty this Session, and will enable members upon whose assiduity the existence of the Government depends to enjoy *those social functions for which the new rules of procedure were specially intended to provide opportunities.* The italics are mine. Apparently upwards of 80 of Mr Chamberlain's followers attended the meeting on Tuesday, and it is said that all but five agreed to the new plan of campaign. Mr. Chaplin afterwards left town, but Sir Howard Vincent in a way stood to his guns and did not remove from the paper the amendment which stood in his name and which was to the effect :—"That this House looks with grave concern at the continuous increase, since the adoption of the free import system without reciprocity, in competing manufactured goods offered for sale in the markets of the United Kingdom with the preferential advantage of—(1) freedom from British trade union regulations ; (2) immunity from British factory legislations ; (3) through railway rates ; (4) exemption from British municipal and county rates and King's taxes ; and regrets the consequent (a) uncertain remuneration of home labour ; (b) frequent distress arising from want of employment ; (c) necessity or special relief funds and the feeding of the children of the poor ; (d) large emigration of British and Irish youths to lands where their employment will be safeguarded ; (f) insecurity of labour-employing capital ; (g) transfer of factories from the United Kingdom to the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and other foreign lands." When the hour arrived, the Liberals and Nationalists formed an imposing array but there were many vacant seats on the Ministerial side of the House. Mr. Ainsworth's seconder was one of the Unionist Free Traders, Mr. Richard Cavendish, the cleverest of the Duke of Devonshire's two nephews. Mr. Balfour immediately intervened to explain the attitude of the Government. In the course of his good humoured speech—Mr. Balfour rarely shows temper and that is one of the reasons of his popularity in the House—the Prime Minister said :—"Now, with regard to private members' resolutions, I associate myself with what I gather is the opinion of my hon. friend who has just made an interesting speech (hear, hear)—namely, that, as far as possible, it is desirable that private members' resolutions should not be dealt with on party lines, and that the Government Whips should not be asked to tell in the division. That has always been my view. (Opposition cries of "Oh," and "What about the previous question ?") That has always been my view, and I think, so far as I can judge from many years' close observation of the procedure of the House of Commons, that is also a view which is coming more and more to be the Government view, from whatever side of the House the Government may happen to be drawn. Of course it is true that there are some cases in which it is difficult, and other cases in which it is impossible, for the Government to avoid giving a guidance to the House emphasized by all the machinery of party display. But I think those occasions should be made as few as possible. After predicting with his tongue in his cheek that the practice of dispensing with the ordinary machinery of party management on these occasions, will become the general rule in the future he hinted that when the time comes for the inevitable change of Government, those now in power would be as ready as the present Opposition to move academic resolutions. No doubt, he slily said, "we shall be as anxious when in opposition to know what views various members of the future Government hold upon Home Rule and whether the right hon. gentleman, the member for Montrose (Mr. Morley), wholly agrees in every respect with the future Labour member of the Cabinet with which he is to be associated, whether they touch politics, the actual politics of the Session, or even the politics of party." One of his points was that there had been no lack of discussion already in the House. Eleven hundred columns of Hansard have, he declared, been spoken on the fiscal question between the beginning of last session and the present moment, and except for the sake of embarrassing the Government, what was the necessity of adding to this not inconsiderable output ? The fact was hon. gentlemen opposite had set a trap. "They were" continued the Premier "quite right to set a trap. We do not propose to fall into it and we are quite right not to fall into it." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who spoke with greater effectiveness than he has ever done before began, by replying to Mr. Balfour's taunt that the resolution had been put down on purpose to embarrass the Government. "But if we had an honest Government (loud and long continued cheers), with honest opinions which they had the courage to declare (cheers), there would be no need for a resolution such as this. (Cheers.) There would be no embarrassment to the Government. Why does the right hon. gentleman call it embarrassment ? (Interruptions). There is no embarrassment at all in a resolution which is a simple expression of opinion. ("Ambiguous.") Ambiguous ! The right hon. gentleman is a master of ambiguity, for he has spoken 35 minutes and the House is exactly as well informed now as to his opinion upon the resolution as it was when he rose. (Hear hear.) They had, he said, passed through three stages of the fiscal question so far as Parliament was concerned. The first stage was when we were told that there was to be a grand inquiry, that until that inquiry was completed our duty was to hold our tongues. Discussion was suppressed. That was the stage of what I would call the closed door. Then we came to a further stage when discussion was reluctantly admitted, but on the condition that on no account should it come to a decisive or clear test, that on no account should there be a conclusion arrived at. Non-committal discussion was to be allowed, some sort of amendment was to be moved which would neutralize the effect of the whole discussion. Something in the meanwhile was offered to the country as a collective policy which we have had great difficulty in understanding. The treasure was given in earthen vessels, which were deposited in various parts of the island. There was a pamphlet in Downing-street ; there was a speech at Sheffield ; then there was another speech at Edinburgh ; there was a narrow escape of a third speech at Southampton (laughter and cheers) which the Russian fleet prevented. And that, I think, we may call the stage of the previous question. But now we have come to a further stage. Those were the stages of the shut door and of the side door. We are now at the stage of the back door. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Now all the restraint has been removed, perfect freedom prevails on the other side of the House, not only of discussion and decision, but of presence and absence. Those who have exhausted every wile of concealment, every trench that could be dug by which little advantage in debate might be obtained, strike their camp, abandon their policy and [illegible] [illegible] Empire ? (Cheers.) [illegible] Sir Howard Vincent made his carefully prepared speech but refrained from moving his equally carefully prepared amendment. Then came Lord Hugh Cecil who was rather more caustic than usual, and the Opposition not only forced a division, but sacrificed two of their number to act as tellers for the solitary couple of Tariff Reformers (Sir F. Banbury and Mr. Massey Mainwaring) who voted against the motion. Of the 254 members who voted for the resolution, between 30 and 40 were Unionist Free Traders, including Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Hugh Cecil. To cover what is, say what one will, a distinct reverse the Ministerialists are making much of the reappearance of Home Rule. There has been another lively passage of arms between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Redmond. Mr. Morley in addressing the League of Young Liberals has shown that he is as much in favour of Home Rule as ever, but it looks as if these little differences were not disturbing the country and that they will not affect its judgment when the time comes for voting. Everything points to a Liberal or rather Free Trade triumph at the polls unless something unforeseen occurs.

THE APPEAL TO CÆSAR.

Whatever his opponents may say about him, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree does not, in his capacity as the "Member for India", ask such futile, not to say puerile, questions as are sometimes put to Mr. Brodrick at the instigation of cranks and busybodies. Nor does the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green make himself a nuisance by tabling too many questions. If anything, he errs on the other side. On Monday he made an inquiry respecting the rules and regulations governing the submission of appeals to the higher authorities against the orders and decisions of provincial officials and administrations. He wished to know when any alterations or modifications in these rules were made, and if a copy of them, as at present in force, could be laid upon the table of the House. Sir Muncherjee also invited Mr. Brodrick to give the number of appeals of this character submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, from 31st December 1898 to 31st December 1904, and the number witheld in India, as compared with figures in the previous six years. Mr. Brodrick in his reply says that the last occasion when alterations were made in the rules governing the submission of appeals to the Government of India from the orders of subordinate authorities and to the Secretary of State in Council from the orders of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, was in January last. The revised rules appear in the issue of the "Gazette of India" of the 21st January 1905, which is in the Library ; but Mr. Brodrick expressed his readiness to lay them on the Table, if his hon. friend moved for them. The statistics asked for cover a period of twelve years, and it would take some time to collect them.

THE PLAGUE SCOURGE.

Telegrams recently received by London papers, relating to the recrudescence of plague in certain districts of India, have aroused a considerable amount of sympathetic interest here and people are wondering whether these fresh outbreaks will prove an obstacle to the contemplated visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. I understand that preparations are going on and all will hope that by the time fixed for the tour, the disease may have considerably diminished ; that it will have ceased by then is too much to hope. The "Times" Indian affairs article this week is devoted almost entirely to the plague and concludes as follows :—"Unfortunately, it is no longer possible, in the face of the great, and still increasing, ravages of plague, to claim any great measure of success for the measures hitherto adopted, or to assert with confidence that the problem of the suppression of the disease is much better understood than it was eight years ago. For nearly nine years India has suffered from this terrible scourge, not only by the great increase of the death-rate, but almost more by the disorganisation of trade, and other economic effects, which are incapable of measurement by any known standard. A small scientific commission is again to study the causes of plague, but it would be rash to predict that it is likely to discover any means of stamping out the evil, or of bringing it to an end before it dies out of itself as other epidemics have done, sooner or later, in the past. Sir Walter Foster, one of the few medicos in the House of Commons, has, I see, been calling Mr. Broderick's attention to the successful action taken by the Madras municipal authorities in repressing a recent outbreak of plague in the fishing village of Kuppam. Sir Walter asked the Indian Minister if he was aware that the measures by which plague has been kept out of the city of Madras, have met with popular approval and whether he will invite the Government in other Provinces to follow the example of Madras, and to take measures of plague prevention in consultation with the municipal and rural local authorities. "I have" replied Mr. Brodrick "seen accounts of the case, which reflects great credit on the local health officers." The hamlet, however, was, he pointed, out, very favourably situated for the early discovery of the outbreak, and for prompt and effective action to stop its spread. All provinces in India have rules which prescribe that similar preventive measures shall be taken by Government officers in consultation with the municipal and rural authorities, and with the concurrence of the people. But the degree of success attained must necessarily depend on local circumstances. A judicious reply.

A MILITARY PLAY-WRIGHT FROM INDIA.

Mr. Justice Darling appears to get all the fat as printers say. Just now the funny man of the Bench is revelling in a case in which an officer of the Indian Army, Captain J. F. Fraser is seeking for an injunction to restrain the great Mr. George Edwardes from continuing to present "The Cingalee" at any of his theatres, this claim being based, on the allegation that the successful play in question is an infringement of an unpublished play of the plaintiff's called "the Hanjiahn" which he submitted to the defendant. Captain Fraser has thrown up his appointment as A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in order to return to England for the trial of his claim, and whatever he may be as a play-wright, he is a witness from whom neither counsel nor judge seems, to use a slang expression, to get much change. In the course of his evidence, Captain Fraser mentioned that the expression "Bombay Duck" was used in both plays. He added as it may interest your lady readers to know that he employed the term in a grotesque sense of endearment. On witness offering this explanation, Mr. Justice Darling observed, "But Bombay Duck is something to eat is it not ?" "Yes my Lord" replied witness amidst laughter "dried fish." Witness on pointing out alleged plagiarisms referred to similarities between Chambuddy Ram and Chota Khan, whereupon the irrepressible judge remarked :—I see the former is described as a native lawyer "who has been partly educated and called to the Bar in England." In cross-examination to-day plaintiff said baboos were quite as funny as Mr Anstey's baboo, Mr. Anstey's baboo is absolutely true to the life. Referring to characters which he had produced, witness admitted having written a "lovely part" for Miss Edna May, and parts also for Miss Madge Crichton, Mr. G. P. Huntley, Miss Evie Greene, &c. He wrote an Anglo-American play called "Flower of Dixieland." Mr. Gill : You knock these off in your spare time ?—Witness did not reply. Mr. Gill : Did you consider giving up the army to give your time entirely to the production of plays ?—Witness : There were times when I thought that it might be worth while to retire from the army, come home and make my fortune (laughter). Mr. Gill : Success of amateur shows means nothing.—Witness : It means a great deal to the amateur. (laughter.) Captain Fraser should go in for the Bar. He would be an acquisition in Mr. Justice Darling's Court.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I see that Sir M M. Bhownaggree made a fighting speech to his constituents, the other night, and that he seems eager for the coming fray. His opponent at the general election, as I have previously mentioned, will be Mr Cornwall, the new Chairman of the London County Council, who is a skilful electioneerer, but I should think not a stronger candidate than Mr. George Howell whom Sir Muncherjee beat by 160 in 1895, or Mr. Harry Lawson (now a Tory) who did not do half so well at the last general election.

Sir Muncherjee is wise in not boring his Bethnal Green friends with Indian topics ; and as it may be, it is nevertheless a fact that India still spells boredom to the average elector, whether he live in the East End or the West End. All these complaints about the iniquity of postponing the Indian Budget to the tail end of the Session are rubbish. If the debate took place in May, instead of August, it would be all the same, a beggarly array of empty benches. In my time the only man, who ever filled the House of Commons on such an occasion was the late Mr. Bradlaugh, and he would probably have filled it, if he had been talking about anything else. If Mr. Healy or Lord Hugh Cecil, whom Lord Rosebery couples as the two born orators of the House of Commons could be induced to devote their minds to India they would not speak to an empty House. But is it reasonable to expect the average member to suffer the infliction of sitting for hours to listen to Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Herbert Roberts or Mr. A. Wylie and Sir J. Rolleston.

ASSAULT ON MR. TEHLRAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With [illegible] your [illegible] correspondent's [illegible] the [illegible] ruffians [illegible] and ignorant [illegible]—Yours, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATION OF THE WESLEYAN MISSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I crave a little space in your columns to deal with an insinuation of the Rev. Edward Martin, Chairman of the Bombay and Punjab District of the Wesleyan Mission ? I do this because the "Indian Methodist Times," in which Mr. Martin published the matter, has refused me the courtesy—in such a case one would think an obligation—of its columns to refute the allegations against me. In the September issue of the "Indian Methodist Times," Mr. Martin wrote :—"It is no violation of confidence to say that, in the year 1901, when Mr. Findlater says the savings at Rawalpindi were Rs. 1,477, so badly did he finance the Circuit that he had expended some Rs. 1,200 of the money raised for Chapel buildings, and he left this sum for his successor to gather in order to erect the two chapels in that large garrison. This is sufficient to show that the 'savings' were put by him into 'bags with holes' and the net gain of the Circuit with the largest savings was a serious deficiency."

Of late years, when any man of probity has felt compelled to withstand the secret bureaucracy in the Wesleyan Connexion over some matter, when his adversaries have been unable to destroy his influence in any other way, it has been whispered : "The best thing you can do for Mr. A—, in his own interests, is to let his case alone. His accounts were found in a very bad way." And this has been carried abroad on the four winds of heaven by the methods well-known to our Connexional system. Let me, therefore, indicate the facts alluded to in this insinuation of Mr. Martin's.

1. At the Synod of January, 1902, in Lucknow, Mr. Martin was trying his utmost to discredit me, and more than once made the insinuation contained in the passage quoted. This grieved me and led me to expostulate. After several allusions, I felt compelled to say I would not rest under such aspersions, and to ask Mr. Martin whether he would agree to some well-known missionary of another Society going into the whole of my accounts from the beginning with anyone Mr. Martin might choose, and himself and me. At first he refused flatly, then asked me whom I would name of another Society. I replied, "The Rev. Dr. Thackwell, of Umballa, or the Rev. Dr. Ewing of Lahore, if either of them would agree." He then replied, "No, I would have none except a Methodist go into such things. Others cannot understand our affairs. "This led me to ask whether he would allow it to be done by some experienced Christian officer of the Army, selected by me from among our adherents. He replied again in the negative, saying he did not believe in washing our dirty linen in public. The reason of this is obvious.

2. It would be impossible to give a detailed statement of the facts, but it will, I think, suffice to state that I was, in 1897, "sent to open the work of the Rawalpindi Circuit without any money being given me for the purpose," and had to make bricks without straw and dig the clay for myself. Till the day I left the Circuit I had not received a pice of grant-in-aid for the work from any outside source whatever. I believe mine was the only Circuit in India that stood in that position. In getting the things needed for the work of the Mission I had all along to advance the money, and a varying adverse balance stood against the current account. But this adverse balance was always much more than covered by the property acquired for the Circuit. I mean, that at any time we could have sold off the furniture, etc., and had more than enough to pay the balance. And meantime I had been gathering money to build two Churches in Rawalpindi. I had also sent considerable sums from the Circuit for Methodist work in other places. During the year 1901, the last I spent in Rawalpindi, the adverse balance on the current account was considerably increased through an arrangement made by Mr. Martin for my Circuit. All of this made me feel keenly the injustice of Mr. Martin's behaviour in Synod. When, after refusing to have an impartial examination of my accounts, he again adverted to the matter, I felt compelled to say he must cease, or, if he should again speak in that way, I would, with or without his leave, return to my Circuit, sell off the property I had acquired there, refund all subscriptions for furniture, etc., to the donors, and, after paying my journeying expenses, credit the balance to the current account, which, with the amount I had raised for the building fund, would stand to the credit of the Circuit as the financial result of our work there. Mr. Martin would not consent to this, and did not thereafter refer to the matter in Synod. These things took place in Synod at which some ten or more ministers were present.—Yours, etc.,

J. FINDLATER,
Wesleyan Minister.

5, Restalrig Terrace, Leith, Edinburgh, March 16.

P.S.—Nothing in this matter would give me more satisfaction than to have all my accounts in the Wesleyan Mission, and my whole relations with the Mission, examined by an impartial tribunal.

J. F.

THE HON'BLE MR. LAMB'S RUN TO MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The paragraph that appeared in your issue of 4th instant describing the journey of my Orleans car to this place and back, contains several inaccuracies, which in the interests of occidental veracity I should be obliged if you will give me the opportunity of correcting. The journey from Bombay to Poona took 6½ hours, including 10 minutes' delays at those most leisurely-served level-crossings which the long suffering residents of Bombay seem content to endure without complaint, and 25 minutes' halt near and at Campoli for rest and water. The time occupied was thus 5 hours 55 minutes' actual going. It would be easy to do this journey in distinctly shorter time if the road between Panvel and Campoli were in better order. For eight or nine miles out from Panvel it is fair enough, but the last two miles into Chauk, and the last two into Campoli (after the junction of the road from Dharamtar and Pen) are too awful to be described in any decent words ; and there are some back-breaking jolts to be endured for some miles out of Chauk towards Campoli. If the Executive Engineer from his distant headquarters at Ratnagiri could give some attention to this section of road, he would earn the sincere gratitude of the owners and drivers of motor-cars. The ascent of the Bor Ghat took 25 minutes, not 18 as stated by your paragraphist ; 18 minutes took us only as far as the first three miles, to the level stretch below the reversing station. From Poona to Mahableshwar we took 5 hours 5 minutes in all, including 50 minutes halt at Wai for breakfast and 5 minutes' halt to write our names at the Observation Camps. This gives 4 hours 10 minutes actual going. On the way we passed a Panhard at the top of the Katraj Ghat, and a DeDion on the descent of the Khambatki Ghat. The return journey from Mahableshwar to Bombay (Apollo Bunder) occupied exactly 12 hours in all, in the following stages : 4 hours 5 minutes to Poona, 1 hour 45 minutes to Khandala, 2 hours 40 minutes to Thana, and 1 hour 10 minutes to the Bunder. Halts for refreshment took up 2 hours 20 minutes ; so that the 190 miles (approximately) were covered in 9 hours 40 minutes actual driving. The 190 miles include about one mile of diversion due to taking the wrong road.—Yours etc.,

R. A. LAMB.

Mahableshwar, April 6.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—MARCH 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col V S Hewett B
Mr W Gracey B Cov
Mr F Reenie B Cov
Mr G Stewart Wilson B Cov
Mr E R Watson B
Mr R A Lyall B
Mr J C Bain M
Lieut Col G S Ommaney 2-8 G R
Lieut Col D G L Shaw 31 Cav A A G Rawal Pindi
Lieut Col A T Paul 8 F W Cav
Major J [illegible] D SOBS
Major G Gilbert 31 S [illegible]
Capt L A G Hammer 21 Cav
Capt A F Henderson 31 Lt Cav
Capt T G Blois Johnson 23 P
Capt H B Vere 51 P
Capt R St J Gillespie R B
Capt E Bonner 5 Cav
Capt R Hawkes 1 [illegible]
Capt W H F Basevi 9 P
Lieut K E Anderson 123 P
Lieut E R Browning 1 Brahmans
Lieut J H de W Carruthers 1-39 Garhwal
Lieut J D'Urly 119 Inf
Lieut A E J Lester I M S
Lieut T C Lethbridge 119 In
Lieut H W Ashburner 102 Horse P
Lieut M A [illegible] Bell 84 S
Lieut T [illegible] 69 P
Lieut C B D Stoctal 38 Cav
Lieut A R Whistle 15 Cav
Lieut A P Wodehouse 122 Rajpoot I
Lieut D A Thompson R E
Lieut K C Kensington 130 Baluch I
Lieut P H Keely R E
Second Lieut R C Beck 1st Irish Guards
Senior Nursing Sister Miss M E Barker Q A I N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W B Lane I M S 14 days furl
Mr A S Fleming B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr J Sanders B Cov 1 mo ext ordinary leave
Mr J Vaughan B 3 mo M C
Mr W J Clear B 3 mo M C
Major [illegible] Jacob 118 [illegible] to 3 mo M C
Major [illegible] E T M [illegible] E 3 mo M C
Capt F [illegible] 3 mo M C
Lieut G C I Robertson I M S till Sept 16 1905 on M C
Lieut M Goldney 81 [illegible] 6 mo M C
Lieut J F Allen 37 Dogras 6 mo M C
Lieut W L Meade 94 Rus [illegible]
Lieut V T Y Sandiford 82 P 4 mo M C
Second Lieut E C O Rose 1st West Riding Regt 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major G C A [illegible] B
[illegible] John B
[illegible]
Mr J Jeffries B Cov
Mr [illegible]
Mr [illegible] B
Mr J W Fairey B
Mr B C [illegible] B
Mr B Lynch B
[illegible] Queen's Regt
[illegible]

B[illegible] GYMKHANA TENNIS HANDICAPS.

THE [illegible]

THE "Times" publishes the following [illegible] by George Meredith :—

Spirit of Russia, now has come
The day when thou can'st not be dumb.
Around thee foams the torrent tide,
Above thee its fell fountain, Pride.
The senseless rock, awaits thy word
To crumble ; shall it be unheard ?
Already, like a tempest sun,
That shoots the flare and shuts to dun,
Thy land 'twixt flame and darkness [illegible]
Showing the blade wherewith Fate [illegible]
If mortals in high courage fail
At the one breath before the [illegible]
These rulers in all forms of [illegible]
Who trod thy children down [illegible]
On the red Sunday, know right well
What word for them thy voice would speak,
What quick perdition for them [illegible]
Did they in such a voice believe.
Not thine to raise the avenger's shield,
Nor turn to them a Tolstoi cheek ;
Nor menace him, the waverer still,
Man of much heart and little will,
The criminal of his high seat,
Whose plea of Guiltless, judges it.
For him thy voice shall bring to head
Salvation, and to thy torn land,
Seen on the breakers. Now has come
The day when thou can'st not be dumb,
Spirit of Russia :—those who bind
Thy limbs and iron-cap thy mind,
Take thee for quaking flesh, misdoubt
That thou art of the rabble rout
Which cries and flies, with whimpering lip,
From reckless gun and brutal whip,
But he who has at heart the deeds
Of thy heroic offspring reads
In them a soul ; not given to shrink
From peril on the abyss's brink ;
With never dread of murderous power ;
With view beyond the crimson hour ;
Neither an instinct-driven might,
Nor visionary erudite ;
A soul ; that art thou. It remains
For thee to stay thy children's veins,
The countertides of hate arrest,
Give to thy sons a breathing breast,
And Him resembling, in His sight,
Say to thy land, Let there be Light.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University last evening, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presiding.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Provincial Board of Accounts : Mr Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar and Dr. Choonilal D. Saranja.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The next business on the agenda was a proposal to introduce with the engineering curriculum [illegible] drawing by the University itself in place of the First Grade Certificate in drawing from the Bombay School of Art.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that as recommended by the Syndicate the following be substituted for Regulation 25 in Civil Engineering : "A candidate will be required to pass the Examination in Art Drawing and three other Examinations namely, the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the Second Examination in Civil Engineering and the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. Candidates for the L. C. E. Examination of 1905 will have the option of following either the old or the new Rules."

The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the motion, which was adopted.

KHOJA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Senate then considered an offer of Rs. 10,0[illegible] in 3 per cent Government Paper from the Committee of the Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola Khoja Testimonial Fund for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola to be awarded annually to the highest among Khoja Mahomedan candidates at the Intermediate Arts Examination.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. The regulations adopted for the award of the scholarship provided that the scholarship be called "The Ibrahim Rahimtoola Khoja Testimonial Scholarship," that it be tenable for one year ; that [illegible] annually by the Syndicate to the [illegible] passed the Intermediate Arts Exam[illegible] the highest number of marks [illegible] the Khoja Mahomedan candidate [illegible] tion that he prosecuted his [illegible] cognised College or Institution ; and [illegible] Khoja Mahomedan candidate, the sch[illegible] be awarded to the last scholar for a [illegible] of one year.

Principal Sharp seconded the pro[illegible] was agreed to.

With a view of preventing the [illegible] Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola Khoja Scholarship" and "the Sir Frank Souter [illegible] ship for the Intermediate Arts Examination" being made to the same person, the Rev. Father Dreckmann then moved that in the event of a candidate obtaining the Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola Scholarship, the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship be awarded to the next best candidate.

The motion was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate then proceeded to appoint Committees to draft regulations in respect of matters referred to in section 25, sub section 2 of the Indian Universities Act. In all, eight Committees were appointed and the matters they had to deal with referred to the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties ; the appointment of Fellows and others on the Boards of Studies ; the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University and of professors and lecturers appointed by the University ; the appointment of examiners and their duties and powers ; the election of ordinary Fellows ; the procedure of meetings of the Senate Syndicate and Faculties ; the election to the Legislative Council and Municipal Corporation, the examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture, &c., &c.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE RANADE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers of the Ranade Memorial Fund was held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., presiding. The Honorary Secretaries submitted a statement of accounts showing that the net available balance after deducting the charges, was Rs. 21,148-13-2. To this is to be added a further sum of Rs. 2,150 to be realised. The total available sum will thus be Rs. 23,298-13-2.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

I. That the Memorial should take the form of a statue :—

II. That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to take the necessary steps to carry out this object,

The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins K.C.I.E, the Hon Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E. the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. H Wadia, with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, the Hon. Mr. Gocuidas K Parekh, the Hon. Professor G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E. the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar, and Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gocuidas, Honorary Secretaries.

III. That if any surplus remains after providing for the statue, it should be devoted to a portrait of Mr. Ranade or to such other purpose as the Committee may think proper.

IV. That the accounts submitted by the Honorary Secretaries be and are hereby passed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sails at 1 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces m s	Entered by
Forelle	6 15	Mr O T R Scovell
Stella	9 52	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Melody	18 45	Mr J B K Mackenzie
Eileen	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia

From Committee Vessel round North [illegible] leaving it to Port, round Butcher [illegible] r und Red [illegible] hannel Buoy North of [illegible] Red Channel Buoy W [illegible] W of Butcher [illegible] to Port, round Tucker Beacon leaving [illegible] finishing at Committee Vessel. Course [illegible]

"B" Class Yachts Handicap [illegible] to-day.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces m s	Entered by
Janetta	Scratch	[illegible]
Pixie	2 17	Mr H R Greaves

From Committee Vessel [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 24.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King on Friday, received Senor Garcia, the inventor of the laryngoscope, whose 100th birthday was also celebrated by a reception and a banquet.—The Queen sailed from Portland Roads on the 18th, but only reached Lisbon on the 22nd, having had to put in at Vigo.—The Prince of Wales opened a technical college and secondary school at East Ham on the 18th, and spoke at the Highland Society's dinner on the 21st.

Drama.—At the Savoy, on Saturday, a play entitled "Du Barri," adopted from the French of M. Jean Richepin by Mr. C. St. John, was produced. An English version of Hauptmann's "Thieves' Comedy" was staged at the Court Theatre on Tuesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund, and Mr. Lyttelton spoke.—Mr. Evan Roberts, the Welsh revival leader, is suffering from nervous breakdown.

Electric Traction.—On Tuesday, a trial trip was run with an electrical train over the Metropolitan Railway from South Kensington to Aldgate and back.

Football.—On Saturday, Scotland beat England in a Rugby match at Richmond, and the Scottish Association team beat England at Glasgow.

Golf.—At Sandwich on Saturday, a House of Commons team, including Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lyttelton, were defeated by a Formby team.

Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated as usual on Friday. The new Chief Secretary and Sir A. MacDonnell are believed to have reached "a working agreement." The abolition of the office of Viceroy is again being advocated

Law.—The Gas Light and Coke Company has been condemned to pay damages to two persons who were injured by an explosion in Regent street.—The shareholders of the Nelson Share Syndicate are to vote on the question of winding up.

Liverpool University is promised £10,500 for its chemical laboratories from Mr. E. K. Muspratt.

Motor-Cars.—An automobile exhibition organized by Mr. Cordingley, was opened on Saturday at the Agricultural hall, Islington. A child was killed by a motor-car in Kingsland-road on Sunday.

Naval and Military.—Sir L. Beaumont has taken over the Plymouth command, and other important appointments are announced. Lord Roberts took part on Tuesday in a discussion on military education. The destroyers Garry and Swale have been launched. Memorials to the Jewish soldiers and the Lancashire Fusiliers who died in South Africa have been unveiled by Lord Roberts and Lord Derby. The Japanese battleship Kashima was launched at Elswick on Wednesday.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Spencer, Lord Goschen, and Lord Selborne took part in a discussion on our naval strength.—The Commons on the 16th agreed to Mr. Balfour's resolutions on the procedure of the House. On the 17th, a Bill limiting boys' hours of work in mines was read a second time by 190 to 132. On the 20th, a vote of £21,500,000 for Civil Services and Revenue Departments was passed after a discussion on Irish Land administration, Transvaal finance, and other matters. On the 21st, after debates on the Whitaker Wright and Adolf Beck cases, a motion for compulsory land purchase in Ireland was rejected. On the 22nd, Transvaal affairs having again been debated, Mr. Ainsworth moved that a 10 per cent. duty on imported manufactured goods would injure the Commercial interests of the kingdom. Mr. Balfour having advised his followers not to take part in such debates, the resolution was carried by 254 against two.

Political.—Mr. Redmond, in two speeches last week, severely criticized Lord Rosebery's attitude towards Home Rule.—Lord Rosebery, at Esher, on Saturday, repeated his objection to the setting up of dual government at the heart of the Empire. He added that a Liberal Government, if it presided over the next Colonial Conference, must say that it has no mandate to deal with the taxation of food or raw-material.—Mr. Redmond replied to Lord Rosebery on Monday, when Mr. Morley also spoke on the Home Rule question.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a deputation on Tuesday, stated his intentions as to temperance legislation.

Sale of silver.—At Christie's last week, a collection of silver spoons, 97 lots, realized £3,274 a pair of large gilt seal-top Commonwealth spoons fetching £265 and five Elizabethan Apostle spoons £290.

Signor Marconi and the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin's sister, were married on the 16th at St. George's Hanover-square.

Scotland.—A national exhibition in Edinburgh is being arranged for 1907.

The Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-minded heard evidence on Monday from Mr. P. H. Bagenal and Mr. H. Jenner-Fust, inspectors of the Local Government Board.

Wills.—Public institutions will probably receive £50,000 from the estate of Mr. E. M. Denny and £30,000 from that of Miss M. Middleton, of Eastbourne, besides £4,000 by the will of Miss E. Ware, £4,500 by that of Mrs. Begley, and about £5,000 by that of Mrs. Roberts.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The deepening of the ship channel to 30ft, between Quebec and Montreal is expected to be complete by 1907.—The educational clauses of the North-West Autonomy Bill have been modified.—Mr. Perent, Premier of Quebec, has resigned.

New Guinea.—Details of the Cooke-Daniels expedition are published.

South Africa.—Lord Milner was on Wednesday entertained at a farewell banquet in Pretoria, and offered a vigorous defence of his administration. He said the reason why he was going was because his physical strength was not equal to the efficient discharge of his work. He was going with deep regret, but the blow was softened by the absolute confidence with which he handed over his task to so competent a successor. He deprecated local jealousies and rivalries between Johannesburg and Pretoria.—The motion for a tax on diamonds has been defeated in the Cape Legislative Council.—The Orange River Colony Government has come to an agreement with the Boers on the school question.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President spoke at an Irish gathering in New York on St. Patrick's Day.

The Senate, after discussing the future of the Philippines, has adjourned "sine die" without ratifying the Santo Domingo treaty.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor-King has gone to the Hungarian capital, but refuses to make the concessions desired by the Independence party on the army language question.

France has informed the United States that French patience with Venezuela is rapidly being exhausted.

Germany.—The Reichstag has called for a denunciation of the Prussian and Bavarian extradition treaties with Russia.—The new Prussian Bill for redressing miners' grievances is published.

Italy.—Signor Tittoni now heads a Cabinet consisting of Signor Giolitti's late colleagues.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that the discomfiture of the French Mission is apparent and the "rapprochement" with Germany more marked. The Sultan demands an explanation of French aggressions in Twat and Figig. The intention of the German Emperor to visit Tangier causes intense interest in native circles. A semi-official statement, published in Berlin, describes the Emperor's visit as devoid of political significance, but points out that Germany stands for the absolute integrity of Morocco, and economic equality for all Powers.

Russia.—The agrarian movement continues unchecked.—A revolutionary organization has been discovered at Moscow, and 300 arrests have been made.—The Governor of Viborg has been fired at and wounded.—The Minister of Finance on Wednesday, telegraphed to "The Times" quoting passages from our Paris correspondence and Mr. Wolf's article on Russian solvency, and inviting the Editor to go to St. Petersburg and verify personally the gold reserve in the State Bank. A reply has been sent declining the proposal as hardly within the province of a newspaper, reminding the Minister that Mr. Wolf's article acknowledged the existence of a large gold reserve, and pointing out that the question is to what extent the Russian Government can draw on that reserve without impairing the credit of the State.

Sweden and Norway.—A Stockholm Correspondent says that the Norwegian Cabinet's Consular policy is likely to produce a worse deadlock than the present.

The War.—The Russians continue their northward flight, and the Japanese occupied Tie-ling on Sunday. General Kuropatkin has been dismissed from the chief command, being superseded by General Linevitch, but has been put in command of the First Manchurian Army. Quantities of provisions and forage were stored at Tie-ling, but about two-thirds were burned. Numerous other spoils were taken by the Japanese, with many prisoners. Oku's troops have captured a supply station with quantities of stores and ammunition, and also several thousand carts left behind 15 miles north of Mukden.—A Russian report states that 63,503 sick and wounded have been sent north from Mukden.—French correspondents dwell on the difficulties of the Russian retreat, and say that desertion is rife and that the stragglers are pillaging from sheer hunger. Russian telegrams now describe the Japanese pursuit as greatly slackened, but General Heisman foresees a general Japanese advance by railway to Kharbin, along the high road to Kirin, and along the Ya-lu and the coast to Vladivostok.—Russia has not ordered any warships abroad this year.—The Baltic Fleet is again reported to have left Nossi Be on the 16th for an unknown destination.—Russia's financial difficulty is increasingly serious; France refuses to lend another centime till Russia signs a treaty of peace, and the prospect of a £20,000,000 internal loan has caused a "slump" on the Bourse. Meanwhile Germans are preparing to lend money to Japan.—The scheme for double-tracking the Siberian Railway has been abandoned.—The Japanese Minister in London states that last July, M. Witte, while in Berlin sent to ask him if he would meet him to discuss terms of peace. He accepted the proposal, but M. Witte returned to St. Petersburg.—A peace demonstration was held on the Nevsky Prospect at St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

Turkey.—In Macedonia, another severe fight between Turkish troops and a Bulgarian band is reported.—In the Yemen, Sana is closely besieged by the Arabs and is even said to have fallen.

Obituary.—[illegible] E. F. Alford; Sir W. C. Morshead; [illegible]stein; Mr. Stewart H. Brown; [illegible]; Mr. M. Guggenheim.—"Times."

The [illegible] Trust has, it seems, been [illegible]. It has been taking on in [illegible] labourers, butchers, teams[illegible] clerks [illegible] turn out to be Gov[illegible] suddenly ap[illegible] subpoenas all [illegible] packing [illegible] have to [illegible]

[illegible] D[illegible]

TOLD BY THE PEOPLE.

A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

Tells of a Crisis.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman of leisure, contributes an account of a distressing experience. In effect, he states that for four or five years he had been so utterly worn out by loss of sleep and acute nervousness, that he was less and less inclined to give his attention to either pleasant or profitable occupation. Mr. Kingdon realised that his nervous system was breaking down, so just at the critical moment he took Phosferine, the immediate result being that he now sleeps soundly, has regained his appetite, takes an active interest in his affairs, and his nerves are as strong as Nature intended them to be.

Word for word.

Mr. I. B. Kingdon, a gentleman living at 55, Rutland Gardens, Harringay Park, N.W., writes:—"As a strong believer in Phosferine I have much pleasure in sending you a line in its praise. I have been a user of it with great success for the last four or five years for sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, and a don't-care-about-anything sort of feeling. I have recommended it to large numbers of people when they have needed a tonic, and they have all expressed themselves as being pleased with its restoring powers. I have just sent some to some friends in the country as I think it will do them good. I find among its many good qualities that it does not affect the teeth as the other so-called remedies do. I may add that Mrs. Kingdon has also taken it with good effect when not feeling quite well, as also the little one."—May 17, 1904.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

THE PEOPLE SAY SO THE PEOPLE SAY SO

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprs., Ashton & Parson's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

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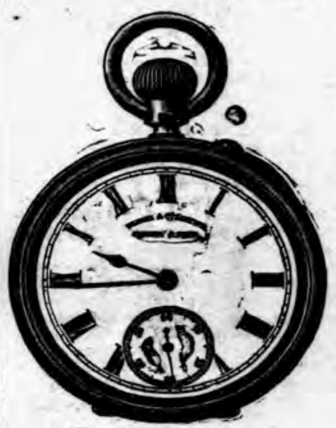
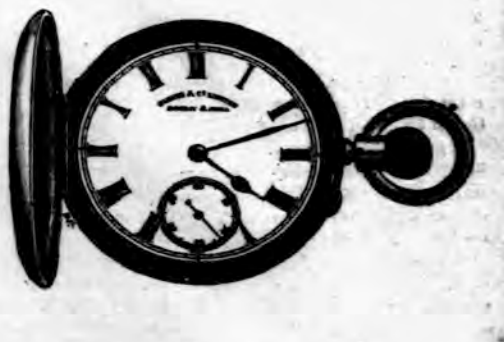


Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

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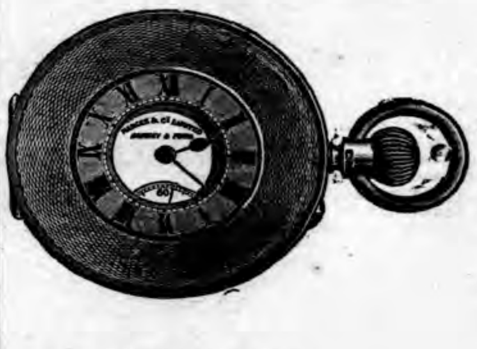

Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

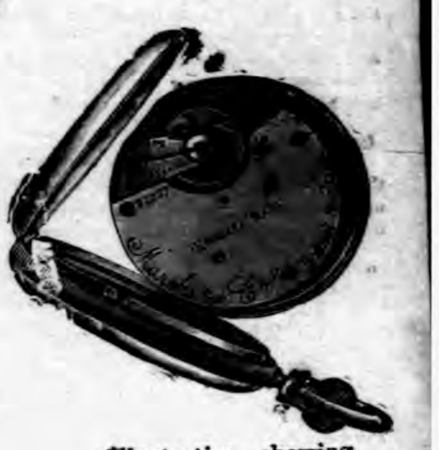

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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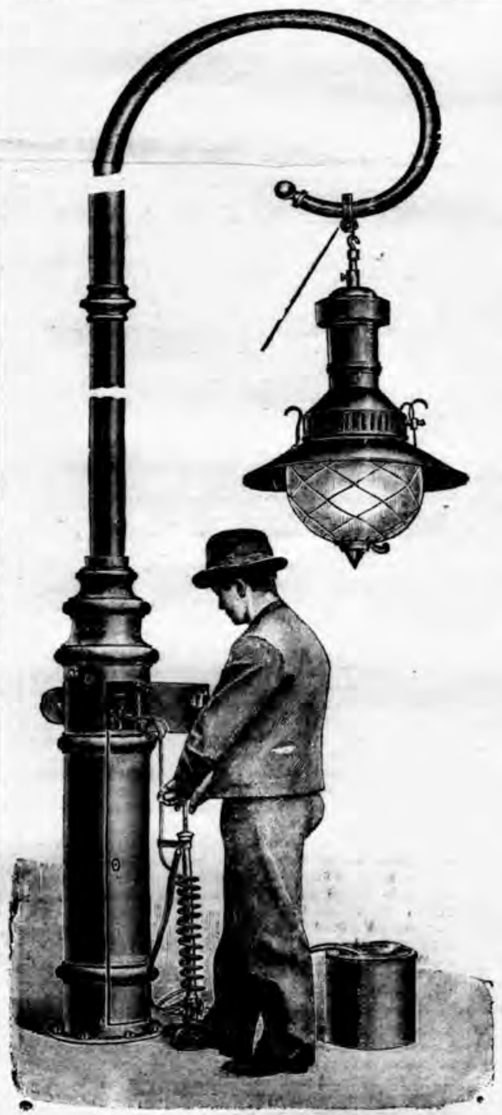

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SCRUBB'S.

A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A [illegible] SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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WHEN DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR GROCER

TRY PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.

Fortnightly Consignments of all Goods

Always Fresh, Always Reliable.

HAMS—

		Rs.	a.
Finest Home cured pale Cumberland 8 to 22" ea.	per lb.	1	2
half ham, raw	„	1	4
„ „ Cooked, whole or half ham	„	2	0
„ „ „ cut in slices ...	„	2	8

BACON—

		Rs.	a.
Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28" ea. as supplied to H. M. the King	per lb.	1	2
„ „ „ on cut ..	„	1	3
„ „ Bellies 12 to 18" ea. ...	„	1	0
„ „ „ on cut ...	„	1	1

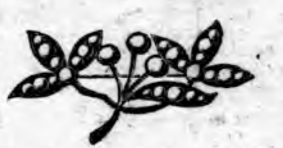
CHEESES—

		Rs.	a.
American Cheshire	...per lb.	0	14
Cheddar (Pale Loaf) ...	„	0	14
Cheshire (English) ...	„	1	0
Edam's (Dutch)	„	0	12
Gloster, English	„	0	14
Gruyere (Real)	„	1	0
Stilton, English Prize dairy 11 to 14" ea. whole ...	„	1	6
„ „ on cut ...	„	1	8

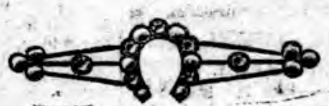
Preserved Provisions of all kinds stocked.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS—
E. W. PYRKE (LATE MANAGER, W. B. Green & Co.)
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPHIC Address.—"EXCELLENCE."

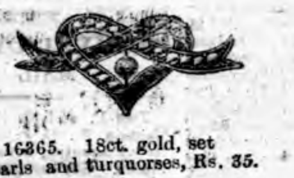
WEST END WATCH COMPANY,



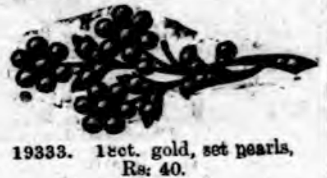
20532. 18ct. gold, set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 40.



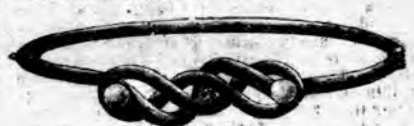
20866. 18ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 46.



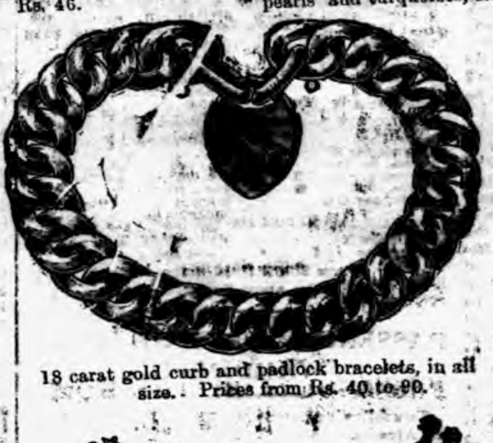
16365. 18ct. gold, set pearls and turquorses, Rs. 35.



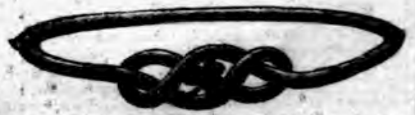
19333. 18ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 40.



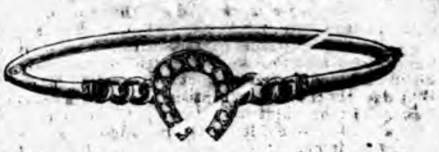
21042. 18 carat gold, set with 2 pearls and 1 ruby, Rs. 40, 70 and 98.



18 carat gold curb and padlock bracelets, in all size. Prices from Rs. 40 to 90.



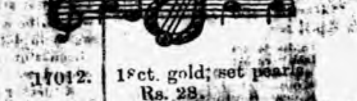
21046. 18 carat gold, set with 3 rubies Rs. 50. Set with 1 ruby, 1 emerald and 1 diamond, Rs. 45 and 60.



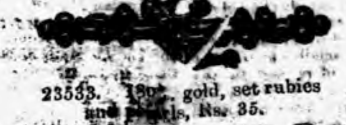
17008. 18 carat gold, set with fine pearls, Rs. 40 and 48.

19291. 18 carat gold, set with fine pearls Rs. 40 and 48.

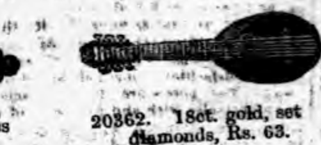
20363. 18ct. gold, set diamonds, rubies and pearls, Rs. 63.



17012. 18ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 28.



23533. 18ct. gold, set rubies and pearls, Rs. 35.



20362. 18ct. gold, set diamonds, Rs. 63.

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THE WORLD'S WRITING
Is transacted with ease and despatch through the universal use of the
Remington Typewriter.
The Speed, Strength and Reliability of the REMINGTON and its capacity for years of heavy work, make it the STANDARD Writing Machine in every department of commercial life.
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THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.
IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, [illegible], FLIES.
[illegible] 1887.
[illegible]

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CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY
BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Perspiration and Dust,
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment
contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Benger's
Food
is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
[illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAR. 24.

The Russian Minister of Finance on Wednesday addressed to the "Times" a telegram in which, after quoting passages from its Paris correspondence and Mr. Lucien Wolf's recent articles on Russian solvency, which have attracted much attention, he invited the editor of the "Times" to come personally to St. Petersburg, to see and verify personally the gold reserve in the State Bank. A reply was sent by the editor declining the proposed financial investigation as hardly coming within the province of a newspaper, reminding the Minister that Mr. Wolf's article expressly acknowledged the existence of a large gold reserve, and pointing out that the question at issue is to what extent the Russian Government can draw on that reserve without impairing the credit of the State.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on March 22:—Extracts from General Kuropatkin's report to the Emperor upon his return from his visit to Manchuria and Japan, confirming what everybody already knew, that M. M. Bezobrazoff, Balmashoff, and others who were directing the Corean forestery "job" brought on the war, have made a deep impression. The extracts prove that Russian diplomacy, and even Admiral Alexeieff, were convinced that war was inevitable if M. Bezobrazoff was to continue operations.

From Tokio we are informed by the "Times" correspondent that the Japanese Press sincerely sympathises with General Kuropatkin, and refrains from all criticisms on his strategical ability. It declares that Japanese sentiments towards Kuropatkin are wholly different from those entertained towards Alexeieff, inasmuch as the latter, though chiefly responsible for the war, abandoned the scene of hostilities and proceeded to engage in intrigues against Kuropatkin, who faced a difficult situation and a soldier's duty.

Commenting on the Kuropatkin incident, the military correspondent of the "Times" observes:—The prevailing sentiment throughout the world will be one of sympathy with General Kuropatkin, and of regret that the magnanimity which we usually associate with the actions of monarchs should not have inspired the Emperor of Russia to extend to a faithful servant who has borne the burden and heat of the year of war some measure of imperial gratitude. So far as Kuropatkin personally has been concerned, he has always been a popular figure, and regret will be expressed even among those who have not the slightest sympathy with Russia's cause in this war, that such a persistent run of ill-luck should have followed Skobeleff's old chief of staff and that not one gleam of success should have been vouchsafed to him after such a long and honourable career spent in the service of his country. His difficulties have been nowhere more fully appreciated than in England. The unreadiness of Russia for war, the childish presumption of Russian diplomacy, the hopeless failure of the Russian Navy, the inferiority of many of the troops first despatched to the seat of war, the incompetence of Russian generals and of the Headquarters Staff in the field, the appalling difficulties of reinforcement supply, and transport, and, worst of all, the marked superiority of the Japanese Army as an instrument of war, which gradually became disclosed during the course of operations, have all served to extend to Kuropatkin no small measure of public sympathy.

An incident reported from Sotheby's, remarks the editor of 'St. James's Gazette' portion of the Evening Standard,' gives hope for the future of the race. A first edition of Sidney's "Arcadia," on being offered for sale, fetched £450., or £200, more than has been given for any one of the other three editions known to be in existence. But this £450, copy transcends all the qualities of its bretheren. It possesses an extra blank page. Surely that is well worth the money—worth much more than £450. If we take it as a sign that Englishmen are reaching that state of higher appreciation in which an undisfigured leaf is seen to be better literature than many blotted ones. When the book-reading public arrives at the elevated state of mind which distinguished the bidder of this £450 we shall have reached the millennium of the higher culture, and the virtue of reading the great poems and burning one's own little verses will be something more than self-abnegation—it will be the hall-mark of genuine altruism and refinement.

With reference to the report which appeared in a Berlin newspaper to the effect that the Japanese Government intended raising its legations in Berlin, Paris, and London to the rank of embassies, the Japanese legation at Berlin states that although it has known that the question of establishing an embassy in London has been under discussion for some time, nothing has been heard there of any intention to promote the Japanese Minister in Berlin to the rank of Ambassador.

Mr. Labouchere now and then relieves the dulness of the House of Commons by delivering as a speech one of his notes from "Truth" Thus:—Mr. Labouchere thought the result of the debate showed that the taxpayer had been done out of £30,000,000 and the House of Commons had under false pretences been induced to vote a guarantee of £30,000,000 (Cheers) The moral was that they ought not to send a gentleman to discuss with the Transvaal who was a special friend of the Transvaalers when he had to look after the interest of the taxpayers, although he might have a powerful and magnetic mind (laughter). It was his sole business to look after the taxpayers and not be humbugged by those people in Park Lane. (Cheers.) He did not believe any business man in that House would give more than £5 for the chance of their getting any of that £30,000,000. He intended to divide the House, after they had got that vote, against the whole vote as a protest against the way the Government, in whom he had no confidence whatever, were getting that money. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury is according to the "North Mail" engaged in the formation of a league for the obliteration of the Godless Sunday from Society. The association is to consist exclusively of matrons of the higher life, and Lady Wimborne is to be president. Cold dinners will be one of the rules insisted upon.

An "Exchange" telegram from Paris states that the unexpected and considerable fall in Russian securities in St. Petersburg has caused great surprise in certain quarters. In this connection an influential Russian financier has informed the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Journal" that Russia had always regarded France as her banker; but now that the latter country had refused to advance another loan there was no need to maintain the price of Russian securities. The majority of the holders of these were abroad, and France would suffer the most from the fall. The correspondent gives this information for what it is worth and because it shows the animosity which exists in Russian financial circles against France.

A Japanese diplomat, representing the Mikado at one of the Courts of Europe, has been much exercised on the question of Western tests of civilisation. Japan, he pointed out to a friend, has for many years charmed the West with exquisite painting, wondrous carving, pottery of the loveliest kind stuffs of rare design, bronzes, and lacquers that were the despair of European competitors. In addition to these were the numerous articles for daily use and amusement, all with the stamp of artistry and originality upon them, even when they were the productions of the ordinary workmen. Yet, on the very eve of the 20th century, the Japanese were excluded from the lists of civilised nations by those who regarded themselves as having the right to rank among such nation. But, the Japanese diplomat went on to say, within the past year we have managed to slay some 70,000 Europeans, and, behold! you accept us as 'civilised.'—Happily we have formed during this war, many other and more excellent reasons for classing Japan among civilised States than that.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg informs the "Times":—

The letter from your Tokio correspondent and the leading article in the "Times" of Wednesday on the extensions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are quoted by every newspaper this morning. They induce the bitterest reflections over the neglect of Russia's opportunities of meeting the friendly advances both of Japan and Great Britain, neglect which has brought the horrors of war and national humiliation. The Novoe Vremya says that the alliance is directed solely against Russia, and is intended to assure to Japan the fruits of her victory and to preclude Russia from the hope of a revanche. The Bourse Gazette bitterly remarks that Russia now has only one ali—namely time.

Professor Osler's grim jest about sexagenarian teachers seems, in the words of the Westminster Gazette," to have precipitated the boards on the banks of the Isis into the throes of poetical travail." One of this future Oxford disciples, or patients has been safely delivered of this:

Brother, I am sixty-one,
So my work on earth is done:
Claim should follow after storm—
Reach me down the chloroform.

Two more volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's "Notes from a Diary" (1896-1901), just issued by Mr. John Murray, should add to the gaiety of India where the author is so well known, and where, in default of such matter as he has here so diligently collected "chestnuts" so often from the condiment of conversation. Here are a couple of extracts:—"Pember told me at the Athenæum, whether I went to look after Arthur's candidature, a delightful translation of 'The Eastern Hemisphere'—i e Demi-Monde Oriental'; and the answer made by a little girl to a Bishop's question as to the meaning of the commination: 'Please, sir, a chemise and drawers all in one piece!' Much depends on the point of view. Carlyle died in 1881. When the news came to ——, then conducting the greatest newspaper in the world exclaimed: 'Thank God, he has died in time for the outer sheet!' Dined at Grillion's. It looked at first as if we were to be only a trio, Herschell and Norton being the two others; but ere long Curzon and Balfour came in from the House, and Evelyn Ashley also joined us. Herschell told us that an American asked by his neighbour at dinner the name of a very decolletee Russian who sat opposite, replied: 'Oh! don't you know? She is the Countess Chemisoff, nee Alloff.'" "The same witty personage, who is still alive but resides in Italy, was asked if he knew the Vanderbilts. 'No,' he replied, 'it is long since I left the United States. When I was there they were only Vanderbuilding, you know.'"

MR. J. M. BARRIE (says the "World") tells an amusing story of how a man in the front row of the pit of a theatre avenged himself upon a woman in the last row of the stalls whose hat effectually prevented him from seeing the stage. "If you won't take off your hat," he said finally, in a Chesterfieldian tone of politeness, "will you be so kind, my dear madame, as to fold back your ears?"

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

THE "Times" Tokio correspondent writing on Feb. 10 said:—The fact that on January 30, the third year of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance expired, and that within another twelve months the question of continuing or abandoning the compact will enter the field of practical politics would have attracted earnest attention in Japan even though the forceful remarks of the "Times" on the subject had not been telegraphed throughout the world. There are three journals in Japan to which reference is always made for expressions of influential and independent opinion. They are the "Jiji Shimpo," which may be called "The Times" of Tokio; the "Asahi Shimbun," which corresponds to the "Standard"; and the "Keizai Zasshi" which fills the role of the Economist. Recently the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," always a classic among Japanese newspapers, passed into the possession and under the editorship of Mr. Kato Takaaki, formerly his country's representative in London, and has become a powerful unit of the fourth estate. But Mr. Kato is in the Opposition, and the trend of his politics is not without effect on the tone of his organ. In point of absolute independence and impartiality the three journals named above take the lead.

Some months ago "The Times" published a translation of an article which appeared in the "Jiji Shimpo" with reference to the alliance. It was an article expressing at once disappointment and hope. The welcome given by the Japanese nation to the alliance had reflected before everything their confidence in it as an instrument of peace-preservation. I speak from observation too extended and too intimate to be mistaken. "For five years, at any rate, a tranquil era is now assured to the Far East"—that was the universal comment, the general forecast. It proved delusive, and thereafter quickly the question began to be asked, "How can this alliance be converted into a guarantee of peace?" The "Jiji Shimpo" answered, and its answer embodied the view of the thoughtful section of its countrymen:—

"Extend the scope of the alliance. Make it an agreement binding absolutely each of the contracting parties to come to the assistance of the other in the event of war. Then, with Great Britain's Navy holding the command of Far Eastern seas and with a Japanese army ready to land at any point on the Asiatic continent, a combination would exist such as no nation or clique of nations might venture to defy. From that time there would cease to be danger of wholesale aggression at the expense of China, or of menace against India, or of the closing of the commercial door in the Far East. The situation would be controlled by Anglo-Saxondom with Japan."

That in brief, was the Jiji Shimpo's programme. After it was formulated, however, events occurred which might, perhaps, have exercised a modifying influence. There was first the progress of the Baltic Squadron eastward and the incidents connected with it. Some of the journals of Continental Europe have stated that Japan expected England to manufacture out of the North Sea outrage a pretext for detaining the Russian ships. At no time was there the slightest expectation in Japan that England would do anything of the kind. One comment and only one was made—made in the soberest circles namely, that the detention of four junior and irresponsible officers scarcely met the situation. The Japanese are about as free from the fault of unreason as any people in the world, and besides, they never feared the Baltic squadron. It could not have been expected, however, that the contrivances for coaling the squadron would produce no bad impression. England's share in this matter has not caused public comment, but in private there are Japanese who wonder whether chivalry towards an ally can be reconciled with the doings at Cardiff and with the procedure of the British ships which carry coal for the Russians. On the other hand, the East has learned that sentiment is never suffered to obtrude upon the sphere of business in the West and that few things are too valuable there not to be sacrificed on the altar of money-getting. Moreover, England's action in this respect is altogether overshadowed by the singular indifference of other Powers to their neutral obligations; indifference which induces them to grant the free use of their harbours and territorial waters to vessels forming as essential a part of the Baltic Squadron as the warships themselves—namely the coaling steamers. The Japanese are not protesting hotly. That would be like "spitting against the wind," as their own proverb puts it. But I answer for it that they are thinking deeply.

THE POPULARITY OF THE ALLIANCE,

however, is not affected by these things; England, indeed, is little concerned. But an influence of an altogether different kind projected itself into the matter when Port Arthur fell. It was the sentiment that naturally inclines a brave man towards a stout foe. For just a few moments after the capitulation and after the publication of the Mikado's instruction as to honourable terms in recognition of a gallant defence the Russians were quite popular in Japan. If in that brief interval peace had been restored, the two nations might have joined hands in a grasp of lasting friendship. But the revelations and experiences that soon followed dispelled this transient emotion. The glamour of Port Arthur's endurance did not survive the light of hard facts, and the conduct of the Russian officers, their apparent indifference to their country's losses, their luxurious habits and their mutual recriminations, produced quite a revulsion of feeling in Japan. It cannot be said that there ever was any turning away from the English alliance, but probably it may be said that for an instant there was a disposition to include Russia. Since that time the unrest throughout the Tsar's dominions, and the terrible episodes connected with it, have exercised a newly deterrent influence, and when the third anniversary of the alliance came it found a mood well reflected by an article in the Asahi Shimbun, which I now translate:—

On January 30 the Anglo-Japanese alliance completed its third year. The telegraphic extract from "The Times" which we published in our last issue was part of an article in commemoration of that anniversary. The Times called the Anglo-Japanese alliance the pivot of Great Britain's world-policy, and attributed to it the very great result of having limited the war to the two Powers directly interested. We desire to adopt the same language in estimating the value of the alliance from our own point of view and in appraising its results. In very truth Japan's world-policy pivots on the alliance. She formed that alliance primarily to preserve the peace of the Far East, and, as a secondary object, to contribute to the tranquillity of the world. By means of the alliance we for the first time obtained position and power to give effect to our world policy. Unfortunately, the alliance did not fulfil the expectations of the Governments and peoples of the allied countries as a peace-preserving instrument. War finally broke out between Japan and Russia. Yet we have no hesitation in affirming that if Japan risking her national existence for the sake of carrying out to the full her police in China and Korea, adopted the resolution of going to war, it was largely because of the confidence she reposed in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. And the war itself has brought into clear relief the good influence of the alliance for, as The Times says, it is owing to the alliance that the combat has been confined to two Powers, and that the world's tranquillity has been saved from the risk of any third Power taking a part, whether of choice or of necessity. At the outset of the war Russia's ally, France, seems to have felt much anxiety on that score, but she has now recovered her equanimity. As for Japan, she is virtually guaranteed against the danger of being robbed of the just fruits of her victory by the arbitrary and forceful interference of outside Powers. What The Times says is what we wish to say. This nation's just interpretation of the value and of results of the alliance may surpass, but certainly does not fall short of, that of The Times.

When the alliance was formed some Englishmen argued that, whereas the benefits it conferred on Japan were great, those it conferred upon England were small. We have reason to believe that even these persons have at last changed their opinion. England's firm resolve to stand by the alliance and her preparations for doing so have already met with some rewards. Without explaining these in detail, we desire to say a word about the most important and the most conspicuous. We allude to the fact already mentioned—namely, that this nation justly appreciates the value and the results of the alliance. It is true that from the moment when the alliance was formed the Japanese people well understood its worth and its influence. But the war, by affording a practical and visible measure, has largely increased their appreciation and has reinforced their confidence in the alliance and their gratitude for it. Thus it has come about that the Japanese regard the English precisely as though they were their brothers. We Japanese rejoice greatly that it should be so, and we think that the English, too, feel glad. What is more since the Japanese people entertain these feelings of gratitude towards the alliance, of reliance on it, and of satisfaction in it, we believe that our allies will not think our language presumptuous when we say that the benefits hereafter accruing to them from the alliance will be such as the section of publicists alluded to above were not at all able to foresee.

The policy of the present British Cabinet is the policy of the British nation; and, whether the Cabinet changes or does not change, the policy of the nation will not alter. We are grateful that on the anniversary of the alliance's formation, The "Times" directed the attention of the Opposition to the magnitude of the results attained, and we have taken the opportunity of giving some expression to the sentiments that our own people entertain towards the alliance.

If we turn now to the Keizai Zasshi, we find there the

OPINION HELD IN JAPANESE BUSINESS CIRCLES,

an opinion specially interesting since it deals with the doctrine of the very narrow clique which has always attached more importance to pacifying a potential enemy than to cultivating a useful friend:—

Though the war is still raging we occasionally hear of people in Russia who talk of Russo-Japanese alliance by-and-by, and even in our own country such persons, though rare, are not wholly wanting. The line of argument taken is this:—"It is not to be expected that Russia's power in the Far East can ever be wholly shattered, though she be expelled from Manchuria she cannot be expelled from Siberia and thus the ineffaceable nature of her tenure in the Far East becomes clear. Therefore by force of arms nothing more can be effected than to compel to abandon her designs upon the sovereignty of Manchuria and Korea. Any attempt to efface her totally would be merely to lay the foundations of subsequent troubles. For these reasons a Russo-Japanese alliance should be cemented after the war as most conducive to the peace of East Asia."

In considering the value of this contention note must be taken of the relations of other powers with Eastern Asia. Failing a Russo-Japanese alliance, would it be impossible to check Russia's Far Eastern ambition permanently? That is the question we have to ponder. Of course Japan cannot oust Russia from Siberia. But does that make it necessary that the two should become allies? [illegible] that the occasion for an alliance arrives [illegible] that a time [illegible] Russia [illegible] Japan, offered practical [illegible] day, when the interests of the two Powers clash at so many points, it is certain that to bring them together would be most difficult. Are we, then, to break with England and join hands with Russia? Considering England's immense navy and our own insular position, to enter the lists against her would be incomparably more arduous than to enter the lists against Russia. We have a navy, it is true, and Russia has an army, but England has the command of the seas. This policy would end in the extinction of our foreign commerce and would condemn our empire to the existence of an isolated island. Therefore, to break with England for the sake of joining with Russia would be the worst of mistakes.

With these articles before him, and with the assurance that their language is representative, a reader may ask whether from a Japanese point of view anything can threaten the stability of the alliance. There is, I believe, only one thing—namely, the contingency of England's self-effacement when the day comes for Japan's settlement with Russia. The alliance has hitherto prevented any third Power from taking part in the combat. Will it be equally effective in averting the interference of any third Power at the moment of discussing terms of peace? That is vital. The value of the alliance will then be subjected to a crucial test in Japan's estimation.

AN INCIDENT OF MISHCHENKO'S CAVALRY RAID.

A Tokio Correspondent, in a letter dated January 23, says:—There is now lying in hospital at Liau-yang a young, Japanese officer, Lieutenant Iwai. He has four wounds, and the account he gives of the circumstances in which he received them makes a vivid page in the story of Mishchenko's cavalry raid down the western bank of the Liau River.

On Jaunary 3 it became known to the Japanese garrison at Anshantien that the Russian cavalry was showing some activity in the valley beyond the Liau. No details were procurable, however, and the officer in command decided to send out a company of infantry to reconnoitre. He did not suspect it would seem, that more than a few sotnias of Cossacks would be encountered. Captain Yasuhara went in command of the company. It numbered over a hundred men the exact detail has not been published and with it were Lieutenant Iwai and Assistant-Surgeon Namba. The little force moved slowly and cautiously, endeavouring to collect information as they went. During six days, they saw nothing of the enemy; but on the 9th, when they had crossed the Tai-tse River and were in the region between it and the Liau, they discovered that a large body of cavalry, some three thousand strong, was in front of them. It was then about half-past 3 in the afternoon. To retreat at once would have been the natural course for Yasuhara's company, since to effect a reconnaissance had been their only object. But the close proximity of the Russians made safe retreat impossible for infantry, and, moreover, an excellent position for defensive purposes offered itself in the immediate neighbourhood. Yasuhara determined, therefore, to make a stand, sending meanwhile a small detachment to the rear to convey the intelligence to headquarters. At half-past 4, the advance guard of the Cossacks detected the presence of the Japanese, but, seeing that the latter's number was insignificant, the Russian troopers rode on boldly. The first volley from Yasuhara's men emptied over 60 saddles, and the remainder of the Cossacks, galloping back out of range, dismounted and advanced on foot. It was evidently a hopeless combat. There had not been time for the Japanese to intrench effectively, and they soon saw that to remain where they were would be certain death. One chance suggested itself. At a short distance from the position first chosen there stood a solidly-built Chinese house. Could the infantrymen get possession of this edifice they might possibly hold it until darkness furnished some opportunity for retirement. The Russians, however, detected this purpose before it could be successfully executed, and a desperate struggle for the possession of the house took place. Two rushes made by the Japanese failed; and, though the third carried them into the building, they found, when they counted their force, that only 27 men remained fit for action. Eighteen others had reached the house, but all were wounded—Captain Yasuhara shot through the stomach, Lieutenant Iwai, hit in four places, Assistant-Surgeon Namba, with a broken leg, and three sergeants and 12 privates, all crippled. More than one-half of the whole company lay killed or wounded outside. It was a little past 6 o'clock. During the next two hours, the Russians repeatedly attempted to recover the building, but were always driven back. Now, however, their artillery came up; and, simultaneously with the crashing of the shells which must soon settle the cambat, the little garrison found themselves enveloped in flames and smoke. A quantity of millet stalks piled against one side of the building had taken fire. In these desperate circumstances, a proposal was made that they should all die by their own hands. But Iwai, who, though wounded in four places, had not become helpless, suggested, that a retreat might be possible under cover of the conflagration. Calling upon all who could follow, he struggled out, and with him went a sergeant and six privates, while a second sergeant at the head of 20 men made an exit in another quarter. The intention was to hold together, but in the darkness and confusion, the two parties became separated, one moving east toward, the Tai-tse, while the other made its way south in the direction of Old Niu-chwang. Both ultimately effected their escape—Lieutenant Iwai and his seven comrades reaching Anshantien, while the other 21 passed through Niu-chwang and finally entered Niukiatun. Meanwhile Captain Yasuhara, the three sergeants, and 12 privates, who had remained in the building committed suicide. Assistant-Surgeon Namba, however, met with an awful fate. He had struggled out simultaneously with Iwai, but, it being plain that he could not make any protracted effort to escape, his comrades left him, feeling assured that the Red Cross on his arm would ensure his safety. But Iwai declares that by the glare of the burning house he saw the Cossacks raise Namba and throw him into the flames. They did the same to another wounded man who had fallen in the struggle to gain possession of the house but they were sufficiently merciful to stab him before consigning him to the conflagration. Thereafter the Russians broke into two bands and followed in the direction taken by the fugitives. Those going south were subsequently repulsed at Niukiatun with heavy loss; but those going east managed to injure the railway slightly in two places before the Japanese, now everywhere on the alert, were able to drive them back. This body of Cossacks constituted only a portion of the force led southward by Mishchenko, but the story of the main column's movements is already familiar. Before the publication of Lieutenant Iwai's account, however, the public had not known that an encounter took place in the district between the Liau and the Tai-tse, and moreover, the fight, though in itself a small affair, well deserves to be recorded.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observation at Matheran:—

Days April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
5th	83°	63°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Jaipure and Saugor, a brisk rise at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bijapur and Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is considerably above the average at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot and Poona, and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature varies from normal by small amounts and shows a slow rise in some places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and Bellary and the lowest 59° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Belgaum, Bombay, Mormugao, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras.

Rain in light showers fell at Raipur and Colombo.

Weather is fine everywhere except in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency, where the sky may remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	3	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	9	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	32	23	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	18	15	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	24	14	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	16	12	24
G Mahim and Worli............	9	12	25
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	10	21
Total	114	98	207
Total plague deaths to date...	285,762	238,764	
Same date last year	155	118	192

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
19	11

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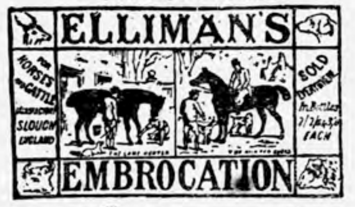

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